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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## PUNCTURING CAPITALIST TIRES

"We'll dig the ditch or bust."—Speaker Cannon.

"We'll bust the treasury, while dig-  
ging the ditch."—The contractors and  
capitalists.

"Corporations Score in Utilities  
Fight," according to a newspaper head-  
line. That headline could have safely  
been made a little more comprehensive.  
The corporations score in all fights. This  
is the day of the corporation.

A "Sun" correspondent charges Amer-  
ican universities with a lack of intel-  
lectual leaders. Capitalism gets its anti-  
Socialist spokesmen from the universities.  
The mass they make of it proves the  
charge well founded.

The Illinois manufacturers who want  
Roosevelt to define his position, evidently  
do not know that he is indefinable. He  
is as capable of as many positions and  
definitions as a neurotic in a fit of hy-  
steria.

The recent Census figures giving the  
total wealth of this country, failed to  
make due allowance for the inflated and  
watered stock by which that total is  
swollen to such enormous proportions. A  
man who is bloated and dropical may be  
a big man, but he is far from being a  
healthy one. And so is this country far  
from being the wealthy one it is "cracked  
up" to be.

An injury to one is not the concern  
of all, in the railroad world. While the  
trainmen and conductors are clamorous,  
the engineers and firemen are suspiciously  
quiet. Where are they; awaiting the  
opportunity to make their craft in-  
terests supreme?

The Brooklyn movement in favor of  
"free ferries" has a misleading slogan.  
The movement aims to dump a lot of  
obsolete transportation facilities on the  
city at an enormous profit to the corpora-  
tions owning them. In this sense, the  
ferries will not be free, but decidedly  
expensive.

The promotion of industrial peace  
is declared to be the object of the Nobel  
foundation, organized at Washington,  
D. C., to spend the \$40,000 prize won by  
President Roosevelt. The phrase is  
misleading, in that the character of the  
peace, while qualified, is not defined.  
There is that industrial peace which  
arises from mutual interests; and that  
which, like the peace of Warsaw, is  
based on oppression. As most of the  
legal, clerical, railroad, "labor" and  
other lights on the Nobel foundation  
are already a part of the Civic Federa-  
tion, it is safe to conclude that the in-  
dustrial peace of the foundation, will  
be of the Warsaw variety "promoted"  
by the federation.

In declaring that "the first object of  
diplomacy to-day is to extend our com-  
mercial influence among other nations  
and increase our international commer-

ce." Baron Kentaro Kaneko, Japanese  
Privy Councillor, is extremely candid.  
Heretofore, idealistic reasons have been  
given to justify diplomacy. Its objects  
were "the promotion of international  
comity," "amity," "brotherhood," etc.  
While these were promoted, they were  
incidental rather than basic. Into this  
somewhat rarified atmosphere, the Bar-  
on's frank materialistic utterances come  
like a breath of fresh air into a super-  
heated room.

According to a Census bulletin the  
population of the Continental United  
States has increased more than six and  
a half millions since the Census of  
1900, or 8.7 per cent. According to the  
figures of membership the American  
Federation of Labor has remained sta-  
tionary during the same period. In 1905,  
the figures were almost two hundred  
thousand less than those of 1904. De-  
spite this failure to develop with the  
aid of increased population, the A. F.  
of L. is heralded as "a practical, grow-  
ing organization." The working class  
finds it practical for the capitalists;  
while its growth is like that of the  
cow's tail, downward.

The Idaho "Statesman," mouthpiece  
of the Moyer-Haywood persecution is  
wrought up over the demand for a fair  
trial. The "Statesman" declares that  
those who demand a square trial have  
done the most to prevent it, by malign-  
ing the persecution and appealing to  
prejudice in doing so. The workmen  
throughout the country who have been  
raising funds to make a fair trial pos-  
sible, will be amused at The "States-  
man's" contrary charge; while those  
who have cited Justice McKenna's dis-  
senting opinion, and otherwise present-  
ed evidence of the illegal proceedings  
of the persecution, will not be in-  
clined to believe that the latter has  
been sorely abused. The Idaho "States-  
man" is not likely to win much sym-  
pathy for itself or employers, from  
the well-informed. The demand for a  
fair trial will persist in spite of its in-  
jured innocence.

The Penn. R. R. threat to halt im-  
provements involving an expenditure  
of \$25,000,000, as a protest against the  
two cents a mile bill, is an illustration  
of how the economic power of capital  
is wielded. The capitalists in the  
manufacturing industries, bankers, and  
others, who had hoped to reap a por-  
tion of these millions, in the form of  
profits, will use every means at their  
command to have the two-cents a mile  
bill defeated. To this end, they will  
set the privately owned "public" press  
to work, influence the men in their  
employ, and otherwise create opposi-  
tion to the bill. Those \$25,000,000 are  
virtually a bid for the support of pri-  
vate interests against those of the rail-  
road users of Penna.; and as the latter  
are unorganized and unable to create  
such a large corruption fund, they will  
most likely go down in defeat. The  
economic power of the capitalist class  
will triumph once more.

ents were worth \$40,000,000. The steel  
company carried the case to the Fed-  
eral Court of Appeals and the former  
decision of Judge Buffington in favor  
of the workmen was reversed on a  
technicality.

Brislin and Vinnac were without  
funds to fight the case further, and  
Vinnac died of grief. Brislin lost his  
eyesight and became morose. He al-  
ways maintained that if he could see  
Carnegie personally and recall their  
boyhood friendship the iron master  
would grant him justice.

Members of Brislin's family believe  
that he had a letter written to Car-  
negie several days ago. Saturday an  
answer was received and the old man  
seemed relieved, saying:

"Carnegie knows all about it now and  
everything will be all right."

Since that time he had been very  
happy, but last night collapsed. A phy-  
sician said that his weakened system  
could not withstand the excitement and  
a short time later the old man died.

**HAYWOOD TRIAL MAY 9.**

Idaho Court Fixes Another Date for  
Long-Dragged Case.

Boise, Idaho, April 1.—The trial of  
William D. Haywood, one of the officers  
of the Western Federation of Miners,  
for connection with the assassination  
of former Governor Staunenberg was  
set for May 9.

## JOHN BRISLIN

In years past, the members of the  
working class have thronged in rever-  
ential awe about the biers of capital-  
ists, to mourn their loss, honor the  
memory of the dead, and expatiate, in  
accordance with the custom of the time,  
on the lessons of the lives of the de-  
ceased. Such ceremonies performed a  
useful function to the capitalist class;  
they created a glamour of capitalist  
worth and integrity that has small  
foundation in fact; and thus served to  
blind the working class to the pres-  
ence of the chains that keep them  
bound to the prison walls of wage slav-  
ery and degradation. Happily, however,  
the working class shows a tendency to  
disillusionment; its members are slowly  
awakening to the fact that the cap-  
italists are parasites, deriving their  
wealth and power from the genius and  
strength of the working class. The  
working class has come to mourn its  
own men and women only. The loss of  
a Kinnally evokes deep sorrow within  
its bosom, while all the deaths of the  
Hannas, Whitneys and McCalls com-  
bined, leave it unmoved.

To-day the working class may well  
mourn at the bier of John Brislin.  
Brislin personified the life and justified

the growing intelligence of the work-  
ing class. A workman, Brislin invent-  
ed, in co-operation with a fellow  
workman, a rolling mill of incalculable  
value to society, in these days of iron  
and steel construction. He was robbed  
of his invention. The fruits of his  
labor and genius have created a fortune  
that is now devoted to perpetuating  
the generosity and greatness of the  
robber; while he himself died blind  
and in want! O, the shame; the pity  
of it!

But Brislin's fate is no more shame-  
ful, nor more pitiful than is the fate  
of the entire working class under cap-  
italism; it is typical of working class  
existence throughout the land. While  
the working class invents machines, di-  
rects industry, and produces all wealth,  
it is insulted by the theories of a Mal-  
lock and degraded by the philanthropy  
of a Carnegie. While the working class,  
from its ranks in the workshops, tech-  
nical schools and laboratories, rears the  
myriad props that sustain civilization  
and make progress possible, it is spat  
upon and despoiled by ridiculous char-  
latans and thieving rogues. The ten-  
derness of its young, the frailty of  
its women, and the life of its men,

is less sacred than is the property of  
the capitalists, which they alone pro-  
duce.

Poverty and misfortune marks them  
as its own; and too often a pauper's  
grave is their final resting place.

John Brislin is dead; but his life  
will not have been lived in vain if its  
full significance sinks into the heart  
and brain of the working class. Brislin  
was an outraged and robbed genius,  
who personified his outraged and rob-  
bed class. The wealth created by his  
invention was his by right; just as  
the wealth of civilization, created by  
the members of the working class, is  
theirs by right also. As the working  
class is ceasing to mourn at the bier  
of the capitalist, so it is also awaken-  
ing to a realization of the depths of its  
degradation. It is turning to itself,  
not only in sorrow, but also in the  
growing consciousness of its rights and  
strength; and organizing industrially  
and politically to exert its strength in  
behalf of its rights. The working class  
is the all-powerful class, moving to  
compel restitution slowly in behalf of  
not one, but all Brislins, that is, in  
behalf of all of its members—of it-  
self.

## THE GOLDFIELD SITUATION

BY VINCENT ST. JOHN

Goldfield, Nev., March 24.—The in-  
ception of the present situation dates  
back to August 1906. The Tonopah  
"Sun," published in Tonopah, thirty  
miles distance from Goldfield, attacked  
the W. F. of M. and I. W. W. locals  
of that place with the usual vilifica-  
tion of capitalist papers towards genu-  
ine labor organizations. It was the  
start of the campaign against unionism  
in Nevada, which State previous to the  
discovery of gold in these districts, had  
known but little of the capitalists and  
exploitation by them.

The attack of the Tonopah "Sun"  
was met by the Tonopah local of the  
I. W. W. declaring the paper unfair.  
The local of the I. W. W. in Goldfield  
immediately backed up the action by  
placing the sister-sheet, the Goldfield  
"Sun," under the ban also. The I. W.  
W. Local of Goldfield by committee  
requested that the W. F. of M. locals  
of Goldfield, to endorse their action.  
This was done. No one who in  
any way patronized the "Sun" here or  
in Tonopah received any patronage  
from the members of the W. F. of M.  
or the I. W. W. This was met by the  
Mine Owners of Goldfield looking out  
the members of the W. F. of M., "until  
such time as the trouble was settled,"  
meaning the endorsement of the action  
of the local W. F. of M. be withdrawn.  
This the miners refused to do and as  
a consequence the Mine Owners sought  
to accomplish the same ends by other  
means. The plan was finally breached  
to consolidate the I. W. W. Local—  
Cooks, Waiters, Teamsters, Bartenders  
and Clerks—with the W. F. of M. This  
was looked upon with favor by the  
Mine Owners as they looked upon the  
I. W. W. local, some 400 strong, as  
being the radical organization of the  
district and the miners 1,500 strong  
were in their opinion more conservative  
and they reasoned that, if the 1,500  
miners had a voice and vote on any  
demands made by the 400 radicals  
the conservatism of the 1,500 min-  
ers could blanket the efforts of the 400  
radicals. The miners on the other  
hand thought they saw an easy, quick  
and satisfactory solution of what prom-  
ised to be a serious struggle. It was  
voted on and carried. The two organ-  
izations were merged into the local of  
the W. F. of M. The Goldfield "Sun"  
was forced to sell by the Mine Own-  
ers, no doubt—in the interest of har-  
mony. In its place was published a  
new paper, the Goldfield "Tribune."

The chief crime of the I. W. W. in  
Goldfield was that they had secured  
the eight hour day with wages from  
\$2.00 to \$3.00 and board for all res-  
taurant and hotel employees and a ten  
hour day with \$5.00 wages for clerks;  
an eight hour day with \$6.00 per day  
for bartenders. The carpenters and  
typographical unions were the only A.  
F. of L. unions in the camp of Gold-  
field at that time. The miners con-  
templated the amalgamation of these  
two bodies with the W. F. of M. at  
the same time, but the same was not  
done. During the "Sun" trouble some  
members of the carpenters union,

which was offered by contracting car-  
penters who used the organizations to  
monopolize the building contracts of  
the camps, some members of this union  
(?) sold the "Sun" on the street—  
scabbled on the Newsboys union of the  
I. W. W.

The next act was the miners' de-  
mand for an increased wage scale from  
\$4.00 to \$5.50 per shift for a minimum  
scale of not less than \$5.00 for all work-  
men and around the Mines, Mills and  
Smelters. This scale, or better, was  
being paid, at the time the demand  
was made, December 20, 1906, by all  
operators with the exception of the  
Mohawk, Combination and Florence  
Mining Companies, and possibly one or  
two other concerns operating some  
distance out of the camp proper. All  
others paid at this time from \$5.00 to  
\$7.00 per day for the different classes  
of work around the mines and mills.  
This was brought about by reason of  
the fact that there were a number of  
leasers, whose time expired on the  
seventh of January, 1907, who were  
desirous of extracting all the ore pos-  
sible before the expiration of their  
leases and consequently worked every  
man that they could squeeze in to the  
workings. The demand then was but  
the effort of the Union to maintain the  
wage that this fortunate circumstance  
had brought into existence.

The Mohawk and Combination Co.'s  
refused to pay the scale and shut down.  
Thereupon those companies, which are  
controlled by U. S. Senator Nixon  
of Nevada and the others that he rep-  
resents, brought pressure to bear upon  
all other operators to close down also.  
The power they used was to threaten  
to use their influence in Wall Street  
and elsewhere to attack the stocks of  
the smaller operators. They were suc-  
cessful. All but a very few closed down.  
One of those that did not close down  
was forced to reorganize by the at-  
tack made on them and their stocks.

After three weeks time the Mine  
Owners, who had in the meantime  
formed an association, submitted to the  
union a compromise fixing the wages  
at \$4.50 for unskilled labor on surface,  
and \$5.00 for all underground men and  
skilled labor. This was accepted by  
the miners as the demand for \$5.00 was  
granted for the big majority of the  
members who work underground.  
Work was resumed. The union then  
inaugurated the eight hour day for all  
classes of work in the district—clerks,  
teamsters, stablemen, etc. The demand  
was complied with by the employers  
and eight hours became the rule in  
Goldfield.

Construction of buildings was on the  
boom in the town, hampered only by  
lack of material; while around the  
mines work was scarce, occasioned  
alike by lack of material and the fact  
that the leases having expired the  
companies did not work twenty-five  
per cent. of the men that the leasers  
did. They worked in a more economi-  
cal manner. Many men who are min-  
ers are likewise carpenters, masons,  
etc. These attempted to secure work

on buildings in town, but were denied  
the right to work without an A. F. of  
L. carpenters card. Members of the  
Miners' Union were discharged from  
buildings and the Carpenters Union  
called off its members from the Miners'  
Union Hospital because they failed to  
secure the discharge of Miners' Union  
men working there. This brought the  
question to a crisis. The union, at a  
regular meeting, at which over one  
hundred members were present—ninety  
per cent. of whom were miners—with  
three dissenting votes instructed the  
officers of the union to send a com-  
mittee to notify all carpenters and  
other workers that they were expected  
to become members of the W. F. of M.  
by seven o'clock the next evening. This  
was done and a few complied with the  
request. The contractor officers had a  
meeting of the Carpenters' Union that  
evening and decided to resist the de-  
mands of the W. F. of M. The officers  
of the W. F. of M. then, pursuant to  
the instructions of the meeting, called  
off all men furnishing material, and  
called out the miners who were work-  
ing on one mine where A. F. of L.  
carpenters refused to join the W. F. of  
M. This move was met by the Mine  
Owners' association looking out all the  
miners and the formation of a Business  
Men's Association—Citizens' Alliance in  
disguise—who were forced by the Mine  
Owners to lockout all members of the  
W. F. of M. They then pledged them-  
selves to not hire any more members  
of the W. F. of M. disguising their  
real motive under the statement that it  
was the I. W. W. they were after,  
whose presence in the miners union  
was having the effect of running that  
organization—a falsehood out of whole  
cloth seeing the miners are always in  
the majority at the meetings, overwhelm-  
ingly so. The M. O. and Business  
Men's Association then called on the  
miners to separate themselves from  
the town workers, sent for A. F. of L.  
organizer (?) M. Grant Hamilton, and  
notified the town workers that they  
could not go back to work except as  
members of the A. F. of L. Meetings  
were called to assist Hamilton in the  
Montesuma Club. The club room of  
the "400." Hired thugs with sawed-off  
shot guns and Winchester rifles; six-  
teen in number sat around the room  
to lend weight to Hamilton's argu-  
ments (?). For all this his success was  
practically nil. He did not secure  
sufficient clerks or any other members  
of the W. F. of M. to enable them to  
get a charter. The stores were re-  
opened by the proprietors who attempt-  
ed to handle their business and were in  
turn placed unfair by the W. F. of M.  
The only progress made by Hamilton  
was to organize a mixed local of plum-  
bers and tinners who had lately arrived  
and had not as yet joined the W. F.  
of M.

The Mine Owners, through their tools  
in the Miners' Union, demanded a  
referendum vote as to whether the min-  
ers should meet separately from the

## GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

Nevada, On the road to Tonopah,  
March 21 1907.—The last 7 days have  
been strenuous days, made all the more  
strenuous by wrecks ahead, delaying my  
trains. Then also the cumulation of in-  
formation received is huge enough to  
make one pant for breath.

Almost the first thing that struck me  
when I reached Denver was the deep  
penetration exhibited by Covington Hall,  
the talented Socialist party member of  
the New Orleans Local, who, when re-  
viewing in a recent article to The Peo-  
ple the conduct of certain S. P. lumina-  
ries, said: "When the history of the  
Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone inquiry  
will have laid bare the full facts in the  
case, Orchard and McParland will be  
found to be not the blackest villains in  
the plot." Covington Hall called atten-  
tion to the fact that instantly after the  
kidnapping of Haywood and the others,  
followed by the prompt arrest of St.  
John in Idaho, Simons' and Max Hayes'  
papers, both S. P., began to announce  
jubilantly that they had it from leading  
men in the I. W. W., especially the  
W. F. of M., that the Revolutionists  
would be thrown out of the next I. W.  
W. convention. How came they to  
know? At the I. W. W. convention the  
reactionists and corruptionists did make  
the attempt. That they failed signally  
does not affect the link of evidence  
which connects them with the kidnap-  
ers of Haywood and his companions.  
It is positively asserted in Denver that  
the kidnapping was but part of a scheme  
to place the W. F. of M. in the hands  
of men of the kidney of the Mahoneys,  
the O'Neills and the Kirwans for the  
purpose of derailing the W. F. of M. in  
the interest of the A. F. of L. and  
smashing the I. W. W., and that the per-  
formance, announced to take place in  
Chicago, was not an invention of the  
pure and simple political Socialists who  
did the announcing. It is claimed they  
had their cues from the Mahoneys. The  
defeat of that portion of the scheme  
which was to be carried out in Chicago  
upset the plans of the foul plotters. The  
immediate result was the further put-  
ting off of the trial of Haywood and the  
other kidnapped men, so as to afford  
the Mahoneys and O'Neills more time;  
the next result was the lockout of the  
I. W. W. miners in Goldfield and Tono-  
pah as the alternative for—what? For  
lower wages? No, that is not the imme-  
diate purpose—as the alternative for  
going into the A. F. of L., where they  
would find themselves tied hand and  
foot, like the rest of the A. F. of L.  
rank and file, impotent to do aught but  
break out into sporadic riots, impotent  
to organize for the war of their emanci-  
pation.

The prolonged imprisonment of Hay-  
wood is being put to all the use the plot-  
ters can. Mahoney and O'Neill, in  
league with Schmeltzer, and with  
McMullen of Butte, and such others,  
are scurrying around in A. F. of L.  
interests, looking to the next W. F. of  
M.'s convention. Even where they suc-  
ceed, their work has been regularly over-  
thrown wherever the attempt was made.

## IN TONOPAH

**DANIEL DE LEON STIRS UP MINE  
OWNERS' STRONGHOLD.**

**Large Working Class Audience Held  
Spellbound by Masterly Address On  
Industrialism—Wage Slaves Go Home  
Repeating Revolutionary Slogan, Re-  
actionists Struck Dumb With Con-  
sternation—An Educational Success  
All Around.**

Tonopah, Nev., March 24.—The edu-  
cational meeting of Tonopah Local 235,  
I. W. W., scheduled for March 21, at  
which Daniel De Leon was booked to  
speak, was changed to the 22nd on ac-  
count of not being able to obtain the hall  
on the 21st. The meeting was a huge  
success from an educational standpoint.

The meeting was opened at 7.30 P. M.  
by J. H. Walsh, of Montana, National  
Organizer of the I. W. W. Walsh, in a  
masterly and scholarly manner dwelt  
upon the class struggle; he made it clear  
to the producers, in language which  
needed no explanation. He helped to  
clarify their brains of bourgeois sophis-  
try, and to prepare them for De Leon's  
masterly talk on Industrialism.

At 8.10 P. M., De Leon was escorted  
into the hall. On his way to the speak-  
ers' platform he was greeted by hearty

What the label on your paper. That  
will tell you when your subscription ex-  
pires. First number indicates the  
month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that  
day unless previously renewed.

Most important and conspicuous is the  
instance in Butte. There, a scheme was  
set on foot to organize a body that was  
to serve as a connecting link with the  
A. F. of L. Of course, John D. Ryan,  
mine and railroad owner, was back of  
the Butte plan. But, cleverly tho' the  
plan was laid it went to pieces. At the  
convention in Butte, where the plan was  
to come to perfection, it was frustrated  
by the unexpected development of the  
revolutionary spirit. McMullen fought  
the educational clause. He was met  
with the question: "Does any man pre-  
sent object to get all he produces? If  
there be any such let him stand up." McMullen  
had to earn his price. He rose and said:  
"I am one, I do not want all that I produce." The reaction-  
ists, in full sight of Mahoney, once more,  
once more under the leadership of Mc-  
Mullen, were beaten. The revolutionists  
once more "mesmerized" the unin-  
formed, but honest delegates upon whom  
McMullen, Mahoney and O'Neill had  
counted. The favorite dope cry, ever on  
the lips of the crooks and weaklings—  
"DeLeonism!" "S. L. P.!" "Dictator!"—  
once more resounded, but vainly.

The most signal bump that the plot-  
ters received, and that announces to  
them the "wrath to come," was received  
by them on the Executive Board of the  
W. F. of M. During the Chicago con-  
vention Kirwan wrote to W. F. of M.  
delegates to withdraw, and that he knew  
his organization would not stand for  
"DeLeonism." What I am now going  
to say I can not yet give in full detail.  
The information leaked out accident-  
ally. It would not be known at all but  
for the rage that overcame Kirwan or  
Mahoney, I forget which, and that caused  
them to drop sufficient informa-  
tion from which to draw a conclusion  
upon what had happened. With round  
oaths one of them denounced the ma-  
jority on the Board for passing a vote  
of censure upon Mahoney's convention  
conduct. "But," blurted out the enraged  
and unwise leak, "they had to withdraw  
the vote of censure; we both handed in  
our resignations unless the censure was  
withdrawn; they had to withdraw the  
censure because we are conducting the  
defense fund of Moyer, Haywood  
and Pettibone!" It would seem from  
this that under the pressure of the plight  
of the three kidnapped men the censure  
was "withdrawn." This act was un-  
wise on the part of the majority. It  
was done in the belief that the three  
kidnapped men would otherwise suffer  
harm. A great mistake! Nothing but  
harm can come to them from any act  
that looks like trucking to the cap-  
italist agents of Belmont's Civic Federa-  
tionized A. F. of L. Nothing but good  
can come to the three Idaho martyrs  
from acts that denote that the organiza-  
tion is not run by cravens. At this  
season, timidity only encourages the foe.  
But be this as it may, the lucky cir-  
cumstance that rage drove Kirwan or  
Mahoney to lose his head, discloses the tem-  
per that is rising against O'Neillism, as  
indicated by the vote of censure.

DANIEL DE LEON.

applause from the audience. In a few  
minutes Organizer Walsh brought his  
argument to a close, and introduced  
Daniel De Leon, as the most profound  
political economist of the day in Amer-  
ica. Walsh paid to De Leon the fitting  
tribute of being perfectly sincere and  
honest, and of having never yet been  
known to have misdirected the labor  
movement since he championed the cause  
of the wage slaves of the World, but al-  
ways to have been a close and bitter  
enemy and prosecutor of the labor fakirs,  
who have learned to fear him.

De Leon's reception was so enthusi-  
astic that it was several minutes before  
he could speak. Then he very cleverly  
grasped the psychological wave of the  
moment, and his first remarks were:

"I do not come before you, to stir up  
strife among you, nor to cause you to  
hate your employer."

That one sentence made him supreme  
master of the occasion, from the fact  
that in Goldfield there is a lockout on  
and a bitter fight is being waged against  
the I. W. W., and the daily papers have  
been misleading the public and trying to  
stir up bloodshed. The words of De  
Leon were the pouring of oil on the  
troubled waters.

De Leon held the audience spellbound  
for nearly two hours. He launched into  
the industrial philosophy as only De  
Leon can do, and mathematically sub-

(Continued on page six.)

(Continued on page six.)



# ANTIPATRIOTISM

ADDRESS OF GUSTAVE HERVE AT THE CLOSE OF HIS TRIAL FOR ANTI-MILITARIST ACTIVITY, BEFORE THE JURY OF LA SEINE, DECEMBER, 1905.

Translated For The People By Solon De Leon

(CONCLUDED.)

But you have seen, gentlemen, quite recently, a striking example of the international character of our Socialist movement. Time and time again, in the French Chamber and in the German Reichstag, have the same words resounded.

Ah! the parliamentary Socialists of France as well of Germany are not over fond of those members of their party who, especially during the electoral campaigns, frighten the mass of voters with unflinching and thorough-paced formulas, instead of cajoling them with fine and equivocal phrases intended to conciliate the opposition.

But when an idea begins to cut its swath among the revolutionary ranks, then the parliamentary circles bestir themselves.

Even before this the parliamentary Socialists of France and Germany have been called anti-militarists and internationalists. You know that Bebel even spent eight months in a military prison for having protested against the brutal annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. The German parliamentarians, even more intransigent than ours, have even voted to refuse the war budget and military loans, but, in Germany as well as in France, the Socialist parliaments have always catered to the patriotic prejudices of the voters. But now, see what new words are heard in the French Parliament and the German Reichstag.

For the first time, in the French Parliament, before the whole house, Marcel Sembat has attacked the nation; like an echo answered the voice of Bebel, in the Reichstag.

That veteran of the German Social Democracy said, with a conclusion almost brutal, to the chancellor of the empire, "Take care! If you conduct the nation in such a manner that the German working-man is driven to ask himself whether he has any interest in defending it, beware how you enter into a war; for that day, you are lost!"

This is sufficient, gentlemen of the jury, to show you clearly that our propaganda, pushed simultaneously on both sides the border, will lead, not to an invasion or a dismemberment of your country by the German army, but to a simultaneous arising of the proletariat both French and German, against their exploiters.

Mr. Advocate-General, you have said to me "So much the worse for Monsieur Herve if his ideas spread among the people!"

No, Mr. Advocate-General, not so much the worse for me, but so much the worse for you, so much the worse for your class!

Our threat is nothing more, you all know, than a conditional one, much as your orders to your officers to fire upon strikers. As in that case it depends on the officers whether the orders shall be obeyed, so in ours, it depends on the exploiting class whether our threat is put into execution.

Yes, so much the worse for the exploiters of France or Germany if they commit the crime of letting slip the dogs of an international war.

Gentlemen, I have spoken, as you see, with no care to escape imprisonment, with perhaps too little care for the liberty of my fellow defendants. I beg that they pardon me.

I ask of you nothing else, gentlemen, but to approve my ideas. I am not sufficiently simple to ask the Advocate-General to accord with them, but I am sure that you will perceive that our ideas—which are in no instance mine alone—form a compact doctrine, which has behind it, to sustain it, people who are not folks to blench, and who are no mere handful, either. This is not, as you have pretended, Mr. Advocate-General, an individual notion. It is the sentiment of trade-unions which number tens of thousands of militants, some of whom you have seen before this bar. For example, it was in the name of thirty-five thousand organized wood-choppers, the serfs of the forest, that our comrade Veullat, secretary of the National Federation of French Woodmen, spoke before you yesterday.

In spite of the possibly painful brusqueness of my declarations, I count on an acquittal. It will require great courage on your part to acquit us. It will be necessary for you to act contrary to your everyday belief, which has been imposed upon you by your newspapers and which paints us as demons, passing our lives in insulting the military, and trampling the flag in the mud.

It will be necessary for you to overcome the evil temptation to crush the adversaries you have in your power.

It will involve your exposing yourself to the reproaches and raileries of your friends, who will never forgive you for having freed the "man with the flag on the dung-hill."

To those who reproach you with our acquittal, you will say: "It was impossible for us not to acquit men for having expressed frankly

and regardless of consequences their opinion. We were unwilling to throw upon the twentieth century the ridicule and odium of having condemned men on the pretext that they were heretics, and their doctrines dangerous."

And you will add: "And moreover, you did not hear, as we did, the depositions of the witnesses. If you had heard, as we, the witnesses declare under oath how the cavalry officers had beaten with their riding whips the strikers of Longwy, heard how certain employers of our class continually treat their workmen, you would have understood and excused the exasperation of the signers of the poster."

And you will say in conclusion, if you can not win them by sentiment: "It is in our interest, it is in the interest of our class that we acquitted them. We were unwilling to crown them with the martyr's halo, lest they should thereby acquire a double influence in spreading their ideas among the proletariat."

Yes, gentlemen. I say it in all sincerity, it is in the interests of your own class itself, to bring in a verdict of acquittal. Although we do not belong to the same class, although you consider our class as an enemy to yours, our drawing of class lines has not killed in our hearts all sentiments of humanity.

We know well that under your bourgeois broad-cloth beats the heart of a man, like ours. We adjure you, in the interest of your class, even the men and women of your class, our brothers and sisters in humanity, not to exasperate further, by verdicts of ill-will, our class, which is already sufficiently exasperated against you. We desire to save you from terrible reprisals. You are to-day the stronger, but your domination is not eternal. I have an inkling that it will not last a great while. Perhaps you do not believe it. No more did the Czar, when he came, some years ago, to his full glory, believe the time so near when he would have to settle accounts with his people. In the day when our class will settle scores with yours, it will be a pleasure to us, your prisoners of to-day, to plead extenuating circumstances in your favor.

Do not mistake my meaning. I do not threaten you with reprisals. I am not trying to frighten you. Fear is no nearer your hearts, I imagine, than it is to ours. But, as we do not hold you individually responsible for the crimes of the present society, we would wish that the Revolution, which is gathering, should seize as few victims as possible among you. When it shall be our class which judges, in its turn, the class to which you belong, we shall be happy to be able to say to the more exasperated and angered of our members, that, at the time of your might, there were brave men among you—which is true. We shall be happy to say that there were a good judge Magnaud and a good judge Seré de Rivieres among your magistrates, that there were court presidents, like the present one, to preside over the Courts of Assizes; that there were advocates-general who did not seek in the mire for insults to hurl at the heads of the defendants, and that there were good jurymen like those of Auxerre, of Troyes, and even of patriotic Paris, who would acquit their political opponents.

And now that I have revealed to you the class struggle, the cutting edge of our revolutionary Socialism, permit me, gentlemen of the jury, to show you also the healing humanitarian balm it bears in its hilt, in order that you may in turn point it out to those who taunt you with our acquittal. How is it you have not perceived that it is we who are your best bulwark against the German Kaiser? It is not of your rifles he is afraid, but of the rifles of the Social Democrats of Germany, who on the other bank of the Rhine are carrying on exactly the same propaganda as we.

All of you, even the most nationalistic of you are anxious for peace, are you not? You are very desirous of having the high finance of your capitalist class settle its squabbles with the high finance of other countries by international arbitration. But perhaps you say to yourselves: "These arbitration tribunals are but sorry farces. They may settle little unimportant questions, but when it comes to big affairs, those are decided only by the thunder of artillery. The Czar of the Hague conference, does like the rest." Well, we have a recipe for making governments, all governments, even that of the Kaiser, submit every conflict to arbitration.

Our recipe is to spread, on both sides of every national frontier, and especially those of France and Germany, our war-cry against war, "Rebellion sooner than war!"

It is from your sons, as well as from the sons of the people, that we seek to ward off a horrible death on the field of battle.

If you throw us into prison, and if, by some impossibility, you trample out our propaganda, tremble lest a war break out, perhaps the very next day, and mow down, like flowers in their prime, those you hold most dear. Tremble, lest the mother of your son soon come to you and moan "Woe is me! There were men who, at the risk of their liberty, preached a method of stopping governments from rushing into war, from murdering my son, and it was you, wretched one, that threw them into dungeons!"

(Long continued applause.—The President threatens to clear the court.)

[The jury withdrew, and returned a verdict of guilty, without extenuating circumstances.]

I thank you, gentlemen of the jury, for the good deed you have just done. I thank you for having illustrated and confirmed in so striking a manner, the argument here made by me on the nation and the class struggle. You have sworn to judge without hate and without fear—

[The President:—"Do not address the jurymen. Confine your remarks to the Court."]

Gentlemen of the Court, they have sworn to judge us without hate and without fear. Instead, they have judged us with the hatred of their class and with the fear of the press, their friends; and the public opinion of their class. They have dug deeper the chasm between their class and ours; they have dug deeper the chasm into which we shall hurl them.

## SOCIALIST REMINISCENCES

BY M. RUTHER, HOLYOKE, MASS.

[NOTE.—Contributions under this head are invited from old-time Party members. Aside from their historic value such articles will serve to instruct and consequently warn against future pitfalls in the path of the labor movement.]

My first step into the labor movement was in 1877, during the Great Pittsburg Railroad strike. A meeting was held under the auspices of the New Haven, Conn. Socialists, on the steps of the old State House. Peter J. McGuire was the speaker and a regular fire eater he surely was. The New Haven authorities were so frightened at McGuire's bold talk that they stationed two companies of militia around the old Green to crush any incipient riots which might be started.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Company was also scared and raised the pay of their railroad men fifteen cents per day to prevent a strike on their road. McGuire led a parade of unemployed to the City Hall. A banner was carried with the inscription—"We want work or bread." They received promises.

A year later McGuire was sent to Zurich, Switzerland, as the American representative of Socialism, to the International Socialist Congress. After that McGuire organized the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and gradually drifted away from Socialism and became a regular staff officer of pure and simple. In the summer of 1879, while working in Milwaukee, Wis., I saw two companies of Socialists marching through the streets to a picnic at the Milwaukee Garden, carrying guns and wearing uniforms like regular soldiers. They called themselves Der Lehr and Wehr Verein (Educational and Defense Society). The capitalist class permitted this foolery because it knew as little about Socialism as did the fellows carrying the guns. Such was the teaching of Socialism in those days.

In the winter of 1880 I was induced to attend a meeting of Socialists at the New Haven, Conn., Turner Hall, to hear Herr Wilhelm Fritzsche, a Socialist member of the German Reichstag. The discourse interested me very much as Herr Fritzsche was really a brilliant speaker and I joined the New Haven section of the Socialist Labor Party in February, 1881.

The first thing done was to arrange a Thomas Paine Celebration in order to raise some money for the proposed Socialist daily paper "Standard," which was to be published by the New Yorker Volkszeitung, which was then looked upon as the Party's official organ.

Dr. Adolf Doual, an Editor of the Volkszeitung, was the speaker of the evening; a fine old gentleman, but too far ahead of his time. We cleared ninety dollars from that entertainment. The Standard never appeared but in its place was published a weekly paper called The Voice. Dr. George Stiebeling was the president of the concern. Twenty-three numbers were published and \$5,000 swallowed up and the thing collapsed.

About this time Dr. Franz Grunau, of Brooklyn, gave the Socialists six building lots on the outskirts of Brooklyn, on

condition that we raise sufficient money to build a Labor Lyceum. This was done, but like all such affairs it degenerated in time and I doubt if it ever helped to make one decent Socialist. When the corner stone was laid for this building a street parade was planned in New York and Brooklyn, but was prevented by the New York police who turned out a thousand cops. I went to New York to witness a battle royal, but wound up in Justus Schwalz's saloon on First street, where a number of anarchists denounced as a coward Philip Van Patten, our National Secretary, because he would not lead us against the police.

The Bulletin was the next official organ, edited by Philip Van Patten, which was later changed to Der Socialist, Edited by Hugo Vogt. Of this paper Hermann Walther said that it was a dead born child with a rope around its neck, meaning thereby that the Volkszeitung Corporation would strangle any publication coming in serious competition with itself as a Party organ.

In 1883, Section New Haven, imported from New York two lately arrived Socialists from Germany: Herman Walther and Hermann Molkenbohr. Both men were talented speakers and did much good for our cause. Walther is now a hotel proprietor in City Island, N. Y., and Molkenbohr is a leading member of the German Reichstag.

About this time Terrence V. Powderly organized an Assembly of the Knights of Labor in New Haven and of course we Socialists flocked right into it to preach Socialism as we understood it, which was really nothing more than utopian reform notions.

We circulated Gronlund's book, "Co-operative Commonwealth," and Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," also "The Communist Manifesto," published by Spies and Schwab.

During the high tide of the Knights of Labor, we maintained our American Section Socialist Labor Party in New Haven, of eighteen members, which was really the general staff of the 6,000 Knights which had been organized. The influence of these eighteen men may be gauged when I mention that a concert and ball was given by the Knights in Armory Hall on Meadow street, where over \$500 were cleared. This money was used to buy type and set up an office of "The Workmen's Advocate," a weekly paper advocating Socialism. J. Fred Bushe, Jr., was editor and many fine articles were contributed by able men and women. This paper existed several years and was then sold to the S. L. P. and became The Weekly People. The Knights of Labor declined and the Henry George movement loomed in sight. We were now in our seventh heaven because of this new ally to our cause. The brilliant introduction to "Progress and Poverty," fooled many of us, while the single tax idea was understood by none. While peddling ballots for our Labor party, a voter asked me to explain what single tax meant and I was dumfounded and realized that I didn't know anything about it.

The Henry George tidal wave ran high and we expected great things from it.

We had Henry George, John Swinton and Father McGlynn speak for us at Carl's Opera House to great audiences, and when the polls closed we had 1,400 votes for our city clerk and about 800 for all other candidates on the ticket.

We followed this up the next year and nearly collapsed when the vote came in. In my ward where I was named for Alderman there lived twenty-four Socialists whom I knew personally and my vote was fourteen.

About this time something new loomed upon the social-political sky, the Nationalist movement, set in motion by Edward Bellamy's great novel, Looking Backward. This book had a phenomenal sale and removed much of the prejudice against Socialism, which was looked upon as an imported plant from Germany. In those early days of Socialism we were not sure of our mission as Socialists and often debated the question what are we any way, a propaganda party, an educational institution or a political party?

On account of this uncertainty of purpose, we fell easy victims to all sorts of new schemes. First, the Greenback movement under Cooper and Carey split our forces; then the Knights of Labor, Henry George, populist, people's party, Nationalists and various colored labor parties disrupted us again and again. We were hardly started, when something new scattered our members. In 1884, Herr Johann Most came over from Germany and told us there was no use in trades unionism, the eight-hour movement or politics. "Propaganda of the deed, that's what is needed." He found many Socialists ready to make common cause with him and the result was that seven good men gave up their lives in Chicago, in 1887, to prove the foolishness of the argument.

Any man who could shoot through his mouth a few radical phrases was a Socialist.

To help along our propaganda for Socialism, and reform society behind its back, we organized an equal rights debating club which met every Sunday. All sorts of opinions had the right of way. Such men as Arthur T. Hadley, now president of Yale College, Prof. William Sumner, J. B. Sargeant, Mayor of New Haven, and any number of Reverends gave us the honor of their presence and wisdom. We even had Daniel De Leon speak for us at a church (Rev. Squires).

We were certainly chuck full of enthusiasm for our cause, but really most of us knew little about it; and how could it be otherwise? Socialism evolves out of developing capitalism; consequently, the material for Socialists evolves with the process. There are always men and women who stand head and shoulders above the average man.

These people see things and facts long before their neighbors do, but may not possess sufficient reasoning powers or general knowledge to use the facts they see to good advantage. And another point: Ignorance, pride, vanity, petty jealousy and selfishness, etc., often leads many otherwise good people into all sorts of ridiculous positions. Otherwise, it would not be possible to have so much fakism and backsliding to contend against.

Pioneers of great things are sometimes ridiculed for the crudeness of their early efforts, and yet these men were far ahead of the rest and so must be judged the early life of our Socialist pioneers. Thus we foundered along until 1889 when the

Socialist Labor Party declared its manhood and defended it ever since.

It declared that the Socialist Labor Party was a political party come to stay in American politics and that its mission was to lead the American working class out of capitalist wage slavery to become master of its own destiny. This vigorous stand taken by the party was a great surprise to friend and foe. The weak-kneed and fakir element dropped away quick but the party leaped forward in bounds up to 1899 when the party became too strong for some people who had things to sell for profit. The party struggled to free its press from the profit mongers and it succeeded. The Daily People was born out of that struggle.

It was a God-send to the movement, the value of which will some day all may see who now fail to see or do not want to see, the necessity of a free press owned by the party collectively instead of depending upon private self-appointed editors and instructors in Socialism.

In 1892, Section New Haven nominated me for governor and we polled 329 votes in the State. At that time I was a prominent trade unionist and secretary of the Connecticut State branch of the American Federation of Labor. We had over 5,000 members and nearly all voters. It was told me then that the pure and simpler use Socialists for suckers but I would not believe them. Experience has taught me better since.

In 1895, I moved to Holyoke, and was nominated the following year for Lieutenant governor. We polled 2,033 votes for governor.

In 1896 I was nominated for governor and we polled 3,249. In 1898, Comrade Pearce polled 10,051 votes. Again some people found we were growing too fast and they started in to knock us down but we will come to life again.

In 1899 I was elected Alderman from Ward Three and served one year. Our own friends saw to it that I was defeated the next year for being too radical.

At present myself and others are in cold storage awaiting the warm wave of renewed Socialist activity on the part of the American wage slave, after he has digested his imaginary capitalist prosperity.

### PRICE REDUCED.

The New York Labor News Company has kindly given free storage to the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference pamphlets, but now that the Labor News must change its quarters the undersigned feel that the institution should not be burdened with these pamphlets and in order to move them out the price is reduced to 3 cents each, in lots of 25 or more copies.

Send orders to James M. Reilly, 308 Clerk street, Jersey City, N. J., or John Hossack, P. O. Box, 1576, New York City. Order Now.

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## AT ST. CLAUDE

French Capitalists, As Well As Those of Colorado, Indulge In Illegal Imprisonment to Break Up Industrial Unionism.

[Translated from "La Voix du Peuple," official organ of the French General Federation of Labor, by F. Miller.]

We have several times shown up the arbitrary injustice of the judiciary of Saint Claude; their rascality is only equalled by the incoherence of their actions. A defence committee for the victims arbitrarily incarcerated for the recent bomb explosion in the Mayor's residence, composed, of members of all the unions, has just been elected, and the Council of Labor has just issued the following protest, which is also an appeal to the whole working class:

### The Terror at Saint Claude.

For the last three months, since the strike is over, the reactionary bourgeoisie is trying by a reign of terror to wipe out the splendid industrial movement that has developed in Saint Claude within the last year.

For almost three months, following the explosion of a petard in the Mayor's cellar, a petard made and placed it is not known by whom, many comrades, whose number is augmented each day, are imprisoned for this deed. Yes, for three months now, they arrest, they release, and arrest again! A dozen comrades have already been arrested, among them comrade Braud, who after seventy days of imprisonment, for forty-five of which there was no communication to be had with him, was released without a hearing! This demonstrates that the arrest was arbitrary. Comrade Braud infused life into the movement, therefore he had to be put out of the way; after seventy days of imprisonment he was released without any form of process. Oh! Justice, here are some of your exploits!

Other comrades suspected of being the authors of the famous petard, or of having sawed down some electric light posts, underwent the same fate as Braud, a deprivation of liberty for acts of which society has not much to complain of, and their guilt of which we, until it is proven to the contrary, are permitted to doubt.

About the middle of January the "Progress" of Lyon published a statement, which was copied by the bourgeois press of Saint Claude. According to this article the evidence was all in, full confessions had been made, even the length of the fuse that served to explode the petard was known! Now they announce that the case is set back for the June session, now arrests are being made, there is talk of conspiracy, a whole series of militants is exposed to pass a few months under

lock and key, with the prospect of being sentenced to just the number of days that they were held for trial, to show as in the Rutillet case, that the courts make no mistake. All will remember that in that case two comrades were held seventeen days, and were finally released without judgment.

Before such incongruity on the part of the judiciary, are not all suppositions allowed? Do we not face a base machination of corrupt officials whose power is sufficient to influence the actions of the magistracy?

In the name of the organized working class, that Council of Labor protests against this mode of procedure in which there is an analogy—at least as regards the physical torture, with the inquisitions of Montjuich. In the name of human rights, the respect of the rights of the individual, the disregard of which may be the prelude of absolute despotism—the working class protests! It is impossible that the uncertainty and doubt continue longer to oppress the conscience, and to resent all this infamy. Proletarians, close up the ranks!

Organized labor alone will make the individuals conscious of their strength and rights. Workers, let us hold ourselves ready to protest against the injustice of the bourgeois class, by organizing more and more under the banner of industrialism. A committee of defence from the Council of Labor composed of the following unions, Diamond Setters, Pipe Makers, Metal Workers, Lapidaries, Teamsters, Bakers, Building Trades, Hair Dressers, has been constituted to resist such iniquity. Come to our aid, and long live the solidarity of the workers.

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### SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. V. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. V. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butlerworth, Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

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The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.



# CLOSE COLUMN ON FIRST COMPANY!— FOURS RIGHT!—MARCH!

SEATTLE "SOCIALIST" LEAVES STRAGGLERS AND FALLS INTO LINE.

Before me is a copy of the Seattle "Socialist" of March 10, 1907. It is one of the "Strike Edition," and is devoted almost wholly to news from and advocacy of the great revolt of the Portland sawmill slaves. One mighty good article by Tom Madden, State Secretary of the S. P. of Oregon is printed below. Tom is a blacksmith, and his blows ring true. When all there was of the I. W. W. in Portland was some literature in my suitcase, Tom welcomed it to town and asked me to speak on Industrial Unionism to Local Portland of the Socialist Party.

Whether the "Socialist" is in the front or rear of the marching columns, I do not know. The workers of the West are leading themselves just now, and it really doesn't matter much.

Of course, one might stop and recall how, when there wasn't a local of the I. W. W. on the Pacific Coast when the Fakir Group, and others of the A. F. of L. bitterly opposed our reorganization of the old A. L. U. Federal Local in Portland, no help was received from the powers which are now happily at one with us. And we cannot help reflecting for a moment upon that evening in Seattle, when with just 29 members we organized the first local in Seattle—of how we anticipated help from the editor of "The Socialist," but received not even a word, although he was present at the meeting. I say "we might," but we shall not discuss the matter in that spirit. The editor of "The Socialist" then faced the advocates of a theory. He is now "up against" realities that count as arguments. WE LOOK TO THE FUTURE. AND THE FUTURE WILL SOON COVER THE RUTS OF THE PAST WITH CEMENT A YARD DEEP.

We venture, in all seriousness, a prophecy: Within two years tens of thousands of slaves in Chicago and tens of thousands in New York City will welcome the gospel of revolutionary unionism as five thousand have turned to it in Portland. The "Chicago Socialist" and the New York "Worker" will then do exactly what the Seattle "Socialist" is doing to-day.

Why, at this time, does the "Socialist" affect "neutrality" between the I. W. W. and the little bunch of wreckers and their hired slingers who tried to demolish it? Why does it ask the "100,000 sawmill men and loggers of the Northwest to organize" spontaneously, "sign up applications" and "send them to Fred Heslewood, Portland, Ore." Fellow-worker Titus, you know that Fellow-worker Heslewood is a member of the G. E. B. and will simply have to use his precious time remaining the applications to Trautmann. Why not save time and money by sending directly to Wm. E. Trautmann, 310 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.?

Don't equivocate that way. The boys won't like it and they will tell you so. We're glad you've joined the column; your first lesson must be on the difference between a proletarian scout and a Bohem detective.

As a member of the I. W. W. I join in welcoming you to the organization. That is, if you can show that you are a wage-worker and have taken out a card in the Seattle mixed local.

And here's hoping that if the Weyerhaeuser Lumber Trust ever smashes the I. W. W. in Portland and Seattle as the Mill Owners' Association smashed the W. F. of M. in Cripple Creek and Telluride, that if we are again reduced to small groups who must conduct our propaganda in secret; if slaves are "fired" for reading the "Socialist" as they are in Paterson, N. J., for reading "The People," that the editor of the "Socialist" may be enabled by the highest degree of moral courage to advocate both revolutionary industrialism and revolutionary politics until the victory is won.

FRANK BOHN.

STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER. Oregon Socialist State Secretary Gives Graphic Account of the Situation Urged to Organize Immediately.

Portland, March 15.—The general strike is on! Victory is in sight!

Just a week ago it seemed as though the working class in Portland had lost their manhood and were in a condition of servitude and stupor from which nothing short of an earthquake could awake them. But during the winter a revolutionary band of union men had been busy distributing a kind of "Pott-bone dope." Circulars by the thousand had been circulated with but little seeming success. These few members of the Industrial Workers of the World seemed to be up against the "immovable object." But the object was getting ready to move and move it did.

People had become disgusted with the name of "union." Unions in Portland had been for years. They were handicapped by having at their

heads as idiotic a bunch of incompetents as ever was left at large on the outside of a lunatic asylum. (If it was not incompetency I cannot put what it was on paper or this would never get through the mails.)

They have a "labor" paper here. Every union man is forced to take it whether he wishes to do so or not. He has to pay \$1.00 a year for it and is cheated out of 99 cents. The other day it came out with an article, copied I think it was, from the "Old Maids' Gazette." It was an article on the cause of crime. One reason was this: "The people are too extravagant, we must have automobiles, trips to Europe, etc., etc."

The editor ought to take a trip to Salem for the health of the community.

Well this editor (?) the head of the State Federation of Labor, and one or two others of their ilk, started in to roost the Industrial Workers and from all appearances were getting ready to get at their old tricks and betray this movement of the workers in Portland. But they had figured without their host. The rank and file had got at least one eye open and the first break they made aroused a storm that drove these jackals to their holes in a hurry. The union men of Portland had got past the stage where any bunch of fakirs could use them as tools to strike down men of their class. A year ago they had taken and hired The Oaks for a Labor Day picnic. The Oaks was owned by the railway corporation and the Portland railway corporation was one of the bitterest enemies of the organized labor movement on the Pacific Coast. But the men at the head of the Federation at Portland needed money and the picnic was called off in that hellish hole where a union man would be ashamed to be seen with a union button on his coat. The rumbling started then but these alleged leaders could not hear it. It was the old story over again. Give these people rope enough and they will hang themselves. They have done it now. They are the laughing stock, if nothing else, of the union movement in this city.

But the strike is a glorious success so far, and nothing can stop it. The people of the whole city are in open rebellion. Not the noisy, demonstrative, brick-throwing, name-calling rebellion, but grim and determined to win. Literature and argument backed up by proof have done the work. Men have tolled year in and year out in these mills and never have been able to get within two or three weeks above the point of starvation. Millions have been made by dozens of men while these tolling thousands have been sweating and grinding their lives away, ten, eleven and twelve hours a day, for less than it costs to keep up a team of mill horses. They have lived in hundreds in shacks along the banks of the river and in boat houses that were on a par with the boat villages of Canton, China. In every city along this coast are scores of these same wealth creators with one arm off, one leg off, all the fingers off, maimed and crippled and turned out on the streets to beg or drown themselves in the Willamette.

But the mill owners say they have nothing to arbitrate. The men demand nine hours and minimum of \$2.50 a day. They ask no recognition of a union. They ask nothing but what the mill owners' horses are getting now without striking. Enough to keep them in decent condition. But who talked about arbitration? There is, as the mill owners well said, "nothing to arbitrate." When a buyer goes to one of the yards for lumber there is no talk of arbitration. The mill owners have set a price. You pay the price and do not go talking about arbitration. Well, there are 8,000 men in Portland who are selling not lumber but their lives. They have set the price and the price they are asking is \$2.50 for nine hours of it and if it is not taken at that price it will go to San Francisco or some place where it can be sold for that price. The devil take the man that talks "arbitration." Only a man that is a coward and is afraid to fight is always talking arbitration. The working class are not in this thing to arbitrate. They are in it to win or go down with flying colors and if they go down there will be a lot go down with them. These working men have nothing to lose and everything to win. The strike has only begun and the capitalists of this coast will rue the day that they refused to grant a decent living to men who were willing to make them rich.

Every day that this strike lasts sees the Socialists taking advantage of every opportunity to educate these men and win in their class interests. And what they are learning all the capitalists from here to Day's University will not unlearn them. It is a great chance for the Socialists and they are losing no time.

The "Morning Dish Rag" comes out about the second day telling the workman from the mills how much they are losing. A short time ago I referred to this paper in no uncertain language. Now they are out again with the same old kind of dope. What the working class are losing! I will admit that a great deal is being lost in Portland, but the workman that is worrying about what is being lost is a lobster. Most of these workers have worked here for years and have nothing to lose but a job, and most of them could work for fifty years more and still have nothing more than the same job to lose—and the one that found it and kept it after finding it would be a sucker. This same paper is always howling about "the public." I would say with Vanderbilt, "To hell with the public." The public is not buying the baby any new shoes and if the public wants to be considered, let the public insist that every workman shall be at least granted a decent living, a decent place to sleep in, a chance to bring up and educate his family and a chance to get home once in awhile in the daytime to see what his family looks like by daylight.

But the strike is on and will be on for some time and if that "public"—that petty larceny, profit-huckstering, labor-skinning bunch of grafting real estate speculators, insurance fakirs, newspaper hirelings, high-priced pulpit pounders, politicians and bunco steers of all names, shapes and descriptions want to save the hides of that kind of a public, let them get their heads together, if there is anything in their heads, and see that the working class of Portland get at least a half square deal for once. The newspapers of Portland better send some of their \$6.00 a week store clerks to work where they belong, measuring calico, instead of writing editorials to gratify the tender sensibilities of their shallowpated upholders. These papers have been telling about the brains that run the business. Why the devil don't they take about four bushels of that superfine quality of brains just now and run just one little mill for a minute or two, just to show us working stiff how brains do it. Brains may be all right in their place, but it takes bull strength and a little mixture of some kind of brain power to run a saw mill outside the office force.

The time is ripe to organize! The man has not been born that is going to come in and seab on these men who are striving for to live like men. In one short year from now every common laborer will be organized form coast to coast. The workers will have no Y. M. C. A.'s and missionaries to rely upon, but in every town and city of any importance in the United States they will have the headquarters and reading rooms and employment bureaus of their own organization. They will not be forced to go and pay \$2, \$3 and \$5 for a job, but the job will be to be had in their own meeting places. They will have a friend wherever they go and will not be the outcasts that they are to-day. Only to-day over 600 men who work with shovels have come into this organization. They are the brain and sinew of a nation and will not be degraded. They have been willing slaves but the worm at last is forced to turn. The Industrial Workers of the World are to-day in receipt of telegrams from all over the western country offering assistance. Every man will be taken care of when the time comes that that care is necessary. The building trades of Portland have come out squarely and asserted the class struggle and are with the strikers to a man.

Class conscious workers united on the industrial field, lining up as one man, is a spectacle which cheers the heart and gives new life to every man and woman who is struggling for the betterment of the human race. "United we stand, divided we fall," but the working class of Portland are uniting in so militant a body of toilers, all differences buried, all animosities forgotten, that all the forces of capitalism cannot break through.

All workers in this western country should get at least \$2.50 a day. If you are not getting it demand it. If you don't get it quit. Let them do the work with their brain for a while. If we must live like tramps, let us be tramps. If we cannot have anything ourselves, let us see that no one else gets anything. And if the public wants to have peace let the public take the mills that belong to the public that created them and run them not for the profit of a few millionaires, but for the benefit of humanity, of the people that need lumber and houses, of the ones who do the useful work of society and who are forced to live like cattle.

THOS. A. SLADDEN.  
Arbitrate Nothing.

The strikers in Portland cannot be caught with the arbitration bait. They know the third man on every arbitra-

tion Board always belongs to capital rather than labor.

The Seattle street curmen's experience is a good illustration of arbitration. The present Mayor of Seattle, elected by workmen's votes, was on that Board of Arbitration, formed for the purpose of seeing that the men got a square deal after the strike. They got it, where they usually get it in the neck.

Not until wage-workers learn Socialist principles will they refuse to be led around by such lawyer "Friends of Labor" as William Hickman Moore, "The Seattle Star," Portland "Telegram," and others of the capitalist tribe.

But the Portland strikers are on to the game and wise enough to refuse "arbitration."

Who Organized This Strike?

It is not properly called a strike. It was first a lockout by the mill owners to anticipate and prevent a strike. Instead of checking the organization, this action of the capitalists precipitated the most rapid formation of a new union.

For this conflict is conducted by a new union. It is called "The Industrial Workers of the World," or usually the I. W. W. The peculiarity of this union is, it is organized along industrial rather than craft lines. It aims to include all the men in the production of lumber, from loggers to planers. Such an organization is inevitable. The lumber interests of the Northwest are largely under the control of the enormous Weyerhaeuser combine, said to be even vaster than the United States Steel Corporation. Against such tremendous odds, the small unions would be helpless. Only a combination of all the employees of the lumber companies could make any headway or hope for success.

In fact, the craft unions have proved helpless to meet the situation. For years the American Federation of Labor and its organizers have failed utterly to organize the "lumber-jacks" who crowd the countless camps of these primeval forests. Where the A. F. of L. has failed, the I. W. W. at one-leap is succeeding. The industrial union succeeds the trades union as surely and naturally as the trust succeeds the trader. It is the line of evolution.

The Duty of All Union Men.

It is now the business of all true unionists to give their utmost encouragement to this new and successful organization. No small envy or petty jealousy should be allowed to influence our judgement.

Here is a great chance to organize the unorganized, to get into one grand industrial union the hundreds thousand producers of lumber who are now working for minimum wages. No matter who gets them together, provided only they get together against capital.

Like a prairie fire the organizing has started along the Columbia River banks. Let the conflagration spread till it takes in all the woods between the Columbia and the Fraser and from the Pacific to the Rockies.

Organize! Pass the Word Along!

This paper is sent in thousands to the mills and camps of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, to tell the news, the glorious news that the woods are organizing. It is easy to organize. The men have been waiting for this chance. It only needed a match to start the fire.

Our advice is to every worker in mill or camp who reads these lines—to get busy. Get all the boys to sign up an application for a local chapter, and send it in at once to Fred Heslewood, Headquarters I. W. W., Portland, Oregon. Elect a president, secretary and treasurer and resolve to keep together. That is what unionism means, "stand together."

Don't wait for an organizer, but organize yourselves and notify headquarters that the thing is done, that you stand ready to do your part to secure better conditions for yourselves and your fellow workmen.

Here is our slogan—"Wage Workers, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain."

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He who comes in contact with workmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News, Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

# UNIONISM AND POLITICS

Anton Metzler, in his very able and complete article, "Law Making and Immediate Demands," published in the Sunday People of March 10, has struck the proper attitude for the Socialist Labor Party speakers and agitators to assume when on the political rostrum speaking for the Socialist Labor Party and advocating the election of its candidates. We cannot do better, before going any further, than to quote one paragraph of his article that will form the basis of our argument.

"In conclusion, let the immediate demands, as we had them in our platform before 1900, briefly pass review in order to make it more clear what could be done. However this much may still be said in a general way; the recognition of the I. W. W. insists not in that we try to nurse it like a baby, but it consists in it that we do not interfere with its work, except where called upon by them. Therefore let us above all discard all economic demands, and tell the workers that if they want economic advantages they must try to get them through the proper economic organization."

In past campaigns it was customary for our speakers to shout Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance from the start to the finish of their speeches. When the call for the I. W. W. convention was issued, I heaved a sigh of relief, under the impression that our orators would cease sinning. I said to myself, when the first I. W. W. convention had adjourned, "Now that we are no longer burdened by an economic organization, the latter taking care of itself, the S. L. P. agitation ought to progress by leaps and bounds and will surely make great strides." I am sorry to say 'twas a delusion. After the I. W. W. convention we had the same old sinning and the same old sinners; the only difference being that the sinning and the sinners seemed to show an unfortunate increase than a decrease. There was scarcely an S. L. P. meeting indoor or outdoor, that the I. W. W. was not heralded; not that the speakers were drawn out by some inquisitive trade unionist, A. F. of L.-ite, or by some working man thirsting for information.

Without indulging in any undue criticism of our speakers, for I realize that the honor which is attached to the soap box is small and the remuneration smaller, still if a few suggestions are permitted they may be found useful and interesting and productive of excellent results.

Whatever excuse or reason there may have been in the past for speaking of and advocating an economic organization of the working class from the platform of the S. L. P., there is no longer a necessity for making I. W. W. propaganda from our platform. The I. W. W. is no longer in its swaddling clothes. After withstanding the combined onslaughts of political fakirs, and labor fakirs, detectives and every form of capitalist hiring, the I. W. W. will stand anything. Never again will an attempt be made to carry it by assault. As for the other contemptible methods used by the enemies of class-conscious industrial unionism not even if they had the genius and subtlety of all the diplomats from "Richieu to Tallyrand" will they be successful in destroying the I. W. W. Their language can no longer conceal their motives.

Of course, if one of these fakirs comes forward as the standard bearer of any political party, be they capitalists or pure and simple socialists, then it would be the duty of our speakers to expose the fakir and hold his record up to the scrutinizing gaze of the working class. But always guard against being carried too far. See that it is not a continual round of personal abuse of any one no matter how greedy, a freak, fakir or fraud our opponent may be.

Very few have taken into account the enormous waste of time and energy on the part of our speakers in discussing the phases of the trade union or industrial movement and the conduct of its leaders. They talk of Gompers and Mitchell as if they were entirely responsible for the pure and simple union. The same applies to the political opponents of the Socialist Labor Party. We will never attract the working class to our side by that form of campaigning.

Our former National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, once said that the party had but a certain amount of energy to expend, and that at any time the party temporarily turned its attention to other forms of propaganda, the party always suffered in the work abandoned. We should always act as though the election of our man was a possibility. Our speakers should not alone display enthusiasm but the fullest possible amount of optimism, too.

Never refer to our weakness but as little as possible. Always speak of the

strength of the working class, its usefulness, its honesty and integrity.

Finally too much attention can not be given to our literature. The Daily and Weekly People, our party organs, never get their proper share of advertising. That could be done directly by the chairman of a meeting and referred to by the speakers. The pamphlets for sale should be selected more carefully than hitherto. During the last campaign I frequently noticed where I happened to be engaged in speaking that there were no pamphlets bearing on the political phase on sale. McClure's "Socialism," or "What Means This Strike?" were either absent from the stock on hand or held in the back-ground.

Several times I have seen men ask for a pamphlet that directly handled the socialist question, and it could not be supplied. At the same time one could see Debs' "Industrial Unionism" or De Leon's "Preamble of the I. W. W." The two latter pamphlets while being brilliant treatises on the economic and industrial phase of the socialist movement should not be pushed by comrades in charge of the political campaign meetings, and should only be supplied on request.

It seems our speakers have a hard job keeping two ideas in their heads. When they think of the I. W. W.; they forget the S. L. P. It was a strange sight, but a fact, to be present at our open air meetings where signatures had to be procured in order to get our party on the official ballot to see and hear speakers talking of "taking over the industries," "lockout of the capitalists," etc.; and the most important part of the political work ignored.

The locals of the I. W. W. should consider it their bounden duty to push the sale of them. I have said enough on the matter; hoping other party members will consider the matter and give their opinion.

Patrick L. Quinlan.

Newark, N. J.

## THREE DECISIVE BATTLES.

(Concluded from last week.)

The new starting point was a compromise between the rising middle class and the ex-feudal landowners. The latter, though called, as now, the aristocracy, had been long since on the way which led them to become what Louis Philippe in France became at a much later period, "the first bourgeois of the kingdom." Fortunately for England, the old feudal barons had killed one another during the Wars of the Roses. Their successors, though mostly scions of the old families, had been so much out of the direct line of descent that they constituted quite a new body, with habits and tendencies far more bourgeois than feudal. They fully understood the value of money, and at once began to increase their rents by turning hundreds of small farmers out and replacing them by sheep. Henry VIII., while squandering the Church lands, created fresh bourgeois landlords by wholesale; the innumerable confiscations of estates, regranted to absolute or relative upstarts, and continued during the whole of the seventeenth century, had the same result. Consequently, ever since Henry VII., the English "aristocracy," far from counteracting the developing of industrial production, had, on the contrary, sought to indirectly profit thereby; and there had always been a section of the great landowners willing, from economical or political reasons, to co-operate with the leading men of the financial and industrial bourgeoisie. The compromise of 1680 was, therefore, easily accomplished. The political spoils of "peff and place" were left to the great landowning families, provided the economic interests of the financial, manufacturing and commercial middle class were sufficiently attended to. And these economic interests were at that time powerful enough to determine the general policy of the nation. There might be squabbles about matters of detail, but, on the whole, the aristocratic oligarchy knew too well that its own economic prosperity was irretrievably bound up with that of the industrial and commercial middle class.

From that time, the bourgeoisie was a humble, but still a recognized component of the ruling classes of England. With the rest of them, it had a common interest in keeping in subjection the great working mass of the nation. The merchant or manufacturer himself stood in the position of master, or as it was until lately called, of "natural superior" to his clerks, his workpeople, his domestic servants. His interest was to get as much and as good work out of them as he could; for this end they had to be trained to proper submission. He was himself religious; his religion had supplied the standard under which he had fought the king and the lords; he was not long in discovering the opportunities this same religion offered him for working upon the minds of his natural inferiors, and making them submissive to the behests of the masters it had pleased God to place over them. In short, the English bourgeoisie now had to take a part in keeping down the "lower orders," the great producing mass of the nation, and one of the means employed for that purpose was the influence of religion.—Frederick Engels, in "Historic Materialism."

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## ONE OF MANY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A few weeks ago a friend of mine, knowing my revolutionary tendencies sent me the Weekly People.

Although previous to this time I have had a rather unreasonable prejudice against the Socialist Labor Party, the few copies of the Weekly People I have read have enlightened me considerably upon points which are bones of contention in the Socialist Party.

The knowledge that I have gained through reading the Weekly People has caused me to speak enthusiastically about it to those whom I work with, and hesitatingly, almost fearfully, two of them have given me twenty-five cents, each for six months' subscription.

Later on I will try and get a few more subscriptions.

One of those who is subscribing this time is a strong A. F. of L. union man—he is taking the paper to see what kind of an argument the opponents of the A. F. of L. put up.

F. L. S.

Fargo, N. D., March 23.

## A GENEROUS OFFER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At a conference of the 26th Ward Branch Socialist Labor Party, held last night at 2104 Sarah street, Pittsburgh, Pa., some of the most active members signified their willingness to send a speaker to any place sixty miles from the city, to expound the principles of Socialism. As we have had two men at a Socialist Party local with such gratifying results, we are impelled to offer this opportunity to those who stand for Labor's Emancipation and desire to know the way to accomplish it. Address,

Organizer, 2104 Sarah street, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 24.

## ENTHUSIASM IN SALT LAKE CITY

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The aftermath of De Leon's visit to this city is now manifesting itself. The expression of approval of the S. L. P. and I. W. W. position heard from all sides, from men unknown to us before, and from others whom we did not hope to awaken to activity, but who now express a desire to join either the S. L. P. or I. W. W., is very encouraging and gratifying indeed.

De Leon, when asked "What has most impressed you in Salt Lake," answered promptly, "The character of the audience at the first night's meeting." This was composed of workingmen and women. The audience leaped forward and applauded repeatedly, without stint, before the climax was reached. Time and again, the speaker's voice was lost in approval. The subject, The Labor Movement, made plain who were the real scabs.

De Leon told us that with such splendid material now awakening, if we failed to have a large and powerful section here, we would be to blame; and so think we.

We sold \$12.55 worth of booklets; twenty-two special yearly sub-cards to the Weekly People; distributed 250 copies of the Weekly People and secured sufficient names to start a section of the Socialist Labor Party, five of whom are Socialist Party men, the cream of the Socialist Party here; with more to follow. This move on their part was more than was hoped for; but it just needed De Leon to make plain to them the correct path.

One of the men who joined us, is a brewery worker, a former member of the I. W. W. who took sides with Sherman, and said that he would have nothing to do with the I. W. W., as long as De Leon was connected with it. He said after listening to De Leon's lecture that he had his eyes opened, and there are others to follow.

We all feel like these new recruits are splendid men; and, thanks to recent happenings here, are forever immune to grafters and fakirs.

W. W. Evans.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 23.

## AS TO RACE FEDERATIONS AND LANGUAGE BRANCHES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—To me the race federations appear all right with men who do not understand the English language, but I cannot see how those speaking the English tongue can consistently organize such bodies. There are the English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Canadians, Australians and Americans, all speak English; if it is consistent for one of these to form a federation for one all? Such English

speaking federations would degenerate into factions arousing clan feeling, that should have no place in the minds of class-conscious wage slaves. Wage workers have no country, the world is their country and all workers are one people.

Some may claim there is a difference in races; that cannot be denied. But there are no two persons alike for that matter, among any of the races. If it is consistent to form federations of one branch of the English speaking peoples why not go further and form clans outright; then we can have federations for every county in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

J. C. B.

Paterson, N. J., March 7.

## METAL TRADES ACTIVITY IN PROVIDENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On the evening of February 26th, a mass meeting of machinists was held here in Music Hall, which was addressed by some of the leading lights of the A. F. of L. among them Stewart Ried of Chicago, and T. L. Wilson, International Organizer of the International Association of Machinists. At this meeting a vote was taken on the question of striking for a nine hour day and fifty cents per day increase in wages on June first, and resulted in a majority for a strike. Since that time the L. A. M. has taken in large numbers of machinists.

The center of activity seems to be Brown and Sharp's. In that shop the A. F. of L. is organizing the men industrially, on the plan of the Metal Workers' Union, with the intention of feeding the craft unions after the trouble is over. But that the employers smell some kind of danger from this kind of game is evident by the fact that several of the shops here made a combined move against the union men on Saturday, March 16th. On that date more than two hundred machinists were discharged from several of the shops (Brown and Sharp's, American Locomotive Co., Builders, Iron Foundry, Universal Winding Co., and the New England Butt Co.) The largest number were from Brown and Sharp's.

There is much talk in the shops about the coming strike, which will probably never take place, as the fakirs are already talking conference, conciliation and arbitration with the employers "to avert a strike if possible."

A card advertising a meeting of the I. W. W. has been issued. The prospects look bright here just now for a Machinists and Metal Workers' Industrial Union.

In all the speeches by the leading lights of the A. F. of L. here, not a word was said about the fact that while shouting for the Union Label on all goods, the Big Six, that is the I. T. U., wherever it uses the "Babcock press," works a scab machine. At least, in the light that they pretend to see things, The Babcock Printing Press is made by the Narragansett Machine Company of Providence with shops in Pawtucket, R. I. They do not employ Union Labor, neither do they work under union conditions. They work 10 hours per day, and the firm keeps eight days' pay in hand all the time. I suppose this is so that the man cannot spend too much at one place or at one time.

Yours fraternally,

J. C. N.

Providence, R. I., March 24.

## SENSELESS DESPAIR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I've observed that some of our revolutionary friends are despairing because of the sluggishness of the multitude, in their attitude toward the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone affair. It is claimed that all the protest meetings practically amount to nothing, and that in the event of the execution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the effect on the workers will be no more than was the effect of the Chicago execution. It seems to me that those entertaining such views are effecting to find a full grown oak, on the day following the planting of the acorn. Weeds and shrubs spring up quickly, but to ripen fruit requires time and energy. In the onward movement of things and events, inertia intervenes. Matter persists in resisting change of state, unless acted upon by an external force, and that force must be great enough to overcome the resistance.

The same holds true with society. "On the onward road to progress millions are stationed to guard the past." This past, this inertia, is our barrier, and every deviation from this past is an impulse which increases the resistance.

The same holds true with society. "On the onward road to progress millions are stationed to guard the past." This past, this inertia, is our barrier, and every deviation from this past is an impulse which increases the resistance.

## ON THE EVE

## DR. KAMPF'S DRAMA OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION A STRONG AND STIRRING MASTERPIECE.

To write a stageable drama on the Russian Revolution is a task not to be undertaken with temerity by the modern playwright. Horace's adage on keeping terrifying or revolting incidents behind the scenes, remains in force to-day, perhaps with greater application than when it was written; and yet precisely what makes the Russian Revolution an inspiring field for the dramatist, is the very harrowing quality of the incidents which mark its daily course, and the no less harrowing effect of these events, on the minds of their victims.

To frame a story which shall truthfully depict the tragic psychology of the Russian movement for emancipation and still avoid causing an intolerable revulsion in the minds of its audience, is the labor which Dr. Leopold Kampf, in his drama "On the Eve," has nobly set himself to, and nobly succeeded in. The fact that the book was immediately suppressed on its appearance in Russia, and the dramatic production for long forbidden in Germany, is a revolutionary recommendation which a perusal of the work does not belie.

By skilful handling, Dr. Kampf has succeeded in creating, out of incidents of comparative mildness, a situation in which one feels the wrongs of an oppressed people burning within him, in which one feels the steel of the tyrant turn in his soul, as deeply as if he himself were one of the characters whose fate he is following. And therein lies Kampf's art. One shudders to think what carnage, what shameless deeds another writer might have been forced to pile on, in order to produce in his audience an equivalent vividness of effect.

The diction, while instinctively (and properly) free from all attempts at grandiloquence, maintains throughout a none the less magnificent rugged strength—the poetry of ideas as opposed to that of words. The action takes place in an unnamed Russian city of considerable size, with the beatings of the wings of the oncoming Revolution heard in the air. Here the printing press of Anton Taltchoff, who has been secretly issuing the interdicted paper "The Light," is discovered by the police, and Anton, his wife, and a girl helper, are jostled off to prison, while Tantal, a revolutionist sheltered under their roof after a desperate escape from St. Peter and Paul's fortress, shoots himself rather than fall again into the government's hands.

Coming after a long series of outrages, the abuses put upon these prisoners decide the long suffering mind of Vasilii, the central figure of the story, who is an intimate friend and helper of Anton's, in favor of casting aside all further peaceful methods, and resorting to violence. He agrees with a comrade, that if the Governor General fulfils his threat of loosing a massacre on an orderly workers' parade arranged for that very evening, they will execute him as he leaves the Opera the second night thereafter.

Vasilii makes this agreement half under the influence of, half in pique at, Anna Rikanskaya, a brilliant and noble-minded young girl, a university graduate, who has thrown her whole heart and soul into the revolutionary movement. Vasilii loves her—so much so that he feels his ardor for the Cause slowly being crowded out by affection for the girl.

Shamefaced at his defection, and rebuked by the heroic, self-immolating utterances of Anna, he concludes that he will never be able to win her, and determines, if necessary, to throw his life away in the attempt at once to end his misery and to regain her esteem by a consummate sacrifice. Hardly has he made the pact, though, when Anna, who has found out his place of concealment, enters. A most exquisite love scene follows, ending in a mutual avowal of regard; but while they are still in each other's arms, the Cossacks are heard shooting and charging into the ranks of the marchers. The Governor-General has sealed his own doom, and Vasilii's love-happiness is found only to be

city of progress. These protest meetings are deviations from the old beaten track, and the outcome of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trial will depend largely upon the intelligence of the agitation at protest meetings.

Whether the result of the trial will prove an external force of sufficient strength to effect inertia, depends upon many conditions. The result, be it victory for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, or defeat, is bound to add to the efficiency of the workers in proportion to the energy and agitation that is expended. We must not expect to recover an efficiency of 100%, perfection is as yet not attained. That the workers are a stronger power to-day is evident, and we have every reason to hope for their ultimate victory.

Janet D. Pearl.

Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23.

at once snatched from him. At the appointed time, on a signal from Anna, he hurls the fatal bomb; Anna, after a momentary collapse, recovers herself and makes her final exit, as she made her first entrance, undaunted, the conscious, breathing spirit of intelligent revolt.

It would be hard too highly to praise the character of Anna Rikanskaya. To a sweet, womanly, winsome nature, she adds the courage and determination of an Amazon. "To buy this victory—tell me, is any loss too great?" she exclaims, when her companions sigh. "Tears are foolish—Onward, brothers, onward," are her final words, when Vasilii has sacrificed his life and their love on the altar of their country's liberty. Yet in the infinitely sweet scene in the second act, when she acknowledges her passion for "her Vasya," the tenderest words that a woman can utter well to her lips as from the fountains of affection themselves. It is characteristic of her that even in this scene there is no display of weakness, no abandonment to exaggerated demonstration, but the same unobtrusive dignity that marks her words and actions elsewhere is retained throughout.

Anton the printer, and Tantal, the escaped prisoner who comes to assist him, are a noble pair. Both are broken in health, Anton by his incessant work over the types, Tantal by his dungeon experience; yet both have their eye fixed upon the goal, and no obstacle, no suffering can cloud that vision. Of the two, Anton is the more patient, the less visionary. He calls his friends who look for the Revolution overnight, "incorrigible optimists," and himself calmly faces the outlook of a life of propaganda even though it bring no noticeable results. Tantal, with more fire, continually forgets his weak chest and his dangerous surroundings, and, carried away by his indomitable spirit, makes speeches at which his shelterers take fright lest he be overheard. His description of the execution of a fellow-prisoner touches the heights of simple pathos, heights which are scaled indeed when without either hesitation or bravado he simply takes his own life rather than leave that honor for the Czar's hangman.

Of the leading characters in this thrilling drama, Vasilii, the intended hero has been left to the last, because, in truth it must be admitted, he is the weakest. Instead of drawing inspiration from his love for Anna, he becomes peevish, melancholy, querulous. Instead of wooing her with deeds of manfulness, he tires not only her but all his other friends, ringing all the changes on the word "yearning." The propaganda of education becomes too slow for him, and staggering under the sorrows of a hundred massacres and outrages, he becomes a physical-forcist; a step which in the end closes his unhappy career. Such conduct might be explicable had Anna scorned or jilted him. But he had not even asked her! Still, he is spoken of in the opening scene as being under a transformation, and Anna herself calls him the "iron Vasilii," and playfully urges him, in return for her love, to be "the strong Vasilii again, he used to be." Perhaps it was the author's purpose to exalt the power of love by having it cause so great a change in the man of iron himself. Yet, with whatever motive, it is the one weak note, the one inartistic touch in the play.

The minor characters, both revolutionists and government officials and on-hangers are excellently drawn. A few lighter gleams are introduced in the conversations of Arina, an old nurse of an early revolutionary martyr, and of Ivan Pavlovich, a licentious Treasury functionary, who humorously asks: "No public officials! What would Russia be without us?" It is significant of the state of affairs in Russia, that Pavlovich's wife—Anna's aunt—is in secret sympathy with the revolutionists, and has concealed in her house quantities of their forbidden literature.

Altogether, "On the Eve" is a powerful, compelling drama, built on a subject teeming in interest not only for the stagecraftsman, but for the Socialist and the lover of mankind. The characters are vivid, convincing, and well sustained. The love story, though sombre, is sweet and chastening; and its tragic denouement fills one not with bourgeois horror at the hurling of a bomb, but with a deep-seated determination not to give up the battle till capitalism, the inciter to violence the world over, has been overthrown, and the era of peace rung in its stead. The announcement that "On the Eve" is soon to be produced in this city comes as welcome news. It is a drama of revolution for revolutionists.

S. D. L.

"On the Eve," by Dr. Leopold Kampf, International Library Publishing Company, 23 Duane Street. Can be ordered through Labor News Company.

## ON UNITY

The Tendencies That Make For and Against It.

To the Enrolled Voters of the Socialist Party of New York:—

Greeting:—Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. What the capitalist mine owners of the West had thought would prove a death-dealing blow to the Western Federation of Miners' organization—their conspiracy to do away with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in the way of disrupting and destroying that organization, has not only missed its mark, but has, on the contrary, thus far served to clarify the atmosphere on the field of labor; it has served to remove, in some quarters, petty prejudices and differences that have heretofore kept them apart; it has served to cement the bond of solidarity among the militants more firmly than any efforts of their own initiative could ever possibly do. Whatever underlying differences there may be among the various economic and political organizations of labor, it cannot be denied that these very camp-divisions have served to magnify these differences, and we are truly grateful to our capitalist masters for having thus admirably, though unwittingly served our end. We should, however, have still greater occasion to be grateful to them if we of the working class exploit this matter to the utmost, and use our best efforts to unite and strengthen the labor ranks in the same measure, and to the same extent, that the capitalist class intended to disrupt and destroy them through this conspiracy.

We see, in fact, that since the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, many overtures have been made in different cities and in several States, both by S. L. P. militants to those of the S. P. and vice versa, overtures tending to bring the members of the two organizations into closer touch, that free and open discussion of our differences might help to gradually remove those differences. It is also true, that in the great majority of these instances, the leading spirits of the S. P. organizations have balked the efforts of the militants to bring about these discussions; it is furthermore true, that wherever a rapprochement did take place it was invariably followed by desertions and resignations from the S. P. organizations and a joining of the ranks of the S. L. P. We refer to this last fact not in a spirit vainglory, nor that of the store-keeper anxious to boost his wares, but simply in explanation of the covering dread that some interested members of the S. P. show in the matter of allowing free and open discussion with the S. L. P. The resignation of men like Glanz, McCaffrey, Gardner, Fox, Rolfe, Simonson, etc., the thunderbolts hurled by these stalwarts at the heads of the Berger-Hilquit-Barnes brigade on parting with them; the firm stand taken by St. John, Heslewood and the rest of that numerous host of S. P. delegates to the late industrial convention in Chicago, where fraternizing with the delegates belonging to the S. L. P. they joined hands and forces in baffling the fiendish machinations of the Berger-Steadman-Simons brigade; the insurrectionary movement within their own ranks, marshalled by Covington Hall, national committee man Smith, Reilly, and others, forever goading those reactionary office holders by exposing them before the rank and file; all these have evidently made an impression, and it is little wonder, therefore, that the Hilquits prefer dress-parade debates on the beauties of Socialism with college presidents of the saw-dust Bohemian brand, to meeting the S. L. P. in debate on the question of industrial unionism. A case in point is the below copy of a communication sent to the General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party, which follows:—

December 17th, 1906.  
To the General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party.  
GREETING:—The Socialist Labor Party declares that it favors neutrality on the burning question of trades unionism. It declares that it is neither for nor against the American Federation of Labor, the Industrial Workers of the World, or any other body of organized workmen, but is favorably disposed towards them all.

The Socialist Labor Party declares neutrality toward the Trades Union movement is a position impossible to hold by any political party that appeals to the working class, and is dangerous alike to true proletarian solidarity, and to the success of working class emancipation. The Socialist Labor Party charges that the record of the Socialist Party proves the impossibility of neutrality, in that the Socialist Party is one of the political reflexes of the American Federation of Labor, which, being the Civic Federated adjunct of the Capitalist Class, leaves no choice to the Socialist Party but to be the reverse of "neutral" towards the Industrial Workers of the

World, and all progressive organizations that are corner-stoned on the class struggle and seek to organize the working class so that they may be trained to take over and operate the instruments of production and distribution, in other words, inaugurate the Socialist Republic.

The Socialist Labor Party challenges the Socialist Party to meet it in public debate and disprove the above contentions, the Socialist Labor Party being ready to maintain their correctness.

To put the matter concretely, we challenge you to uphold your position by taking in public debate the negative of the following thesis:

"Resolved, that Neutrality is untenable and unpermissible to a party of Socialism; and, like all untenable and unpermissible theories, its advocacy leads inevitably to corruption, and tends to the adjourning of the day of Labor's emancipation."

The General Committee of the Socialist Labor Party will elect a committee of five to meet a like committee of your local to arrange details of the public debate to which you are hereby challenged.

By order of the General Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

M. D. F., NEW YORK CITY.—The readers of The People must feel that any demand on their part for articles exposing certain evils, is treated with confidence. 'Twould be a breach of editorial trust to make known the initiators of such movements. For this reason your request must be respectfully denied.

J. D. C., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Delay in the publication of letters dealing with subjects under discussion is due to a variety of causes. Sometimes they are laid aside to permit of more careful editorial perusal; more often they are held over to await their turn. Your letter was compelled to undergo the latter course.

J. T., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The article in question was published because it was regarded as one of the symptoms of the times. Whether the statement was authoritative was considered of small importance; the discontent expressed was believed the main thing.

E. J. P., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Yes; the book named is "a good SOCIALISTIC book to read"; and a valuable one in a certain historical sense.

J. S., CHICAGO, ILL.—The I. W. W. was launched in Chicago, June 27—July 8, 1905. At present its principal officer is Wm. E. Trautmann, who is the general secretary-treasurer. Address him at Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. L., WINTHROP, MASS.—The mechanicians are allowed membership in the Socialist Labor Party; while the regular army or any other military man is barred.

F. M., MAPLEVILLE, R. I.—"Le Socialiste," 16 Rue de la Corderie, Paris, France; weekly; per year, 8 francs (\$1.60). More translations will be acceptable.

W. C. S., FAIRBANKS, ALASKA.—No; it is not possible for Socialism and "money of permanent value" to co-exist. Money, by which gold and silver coins and their representatives are understood, will become useless in the co-operative commonwealth. Owing to separate individual and class interests, money now serves as a measure of value and a medium of exchange between those interests. With those interests abolished, that is, merged by the evolutionary processes of concentration into one, labor checks, entitling the producer to the value of his labor at the collective warehouse, will take the place of money. The credit check of concentrated capitalism is already leading in that direction.

F. S., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The

World, and all progressive organizations that are corner-stoned on the class struggle and seek to organize the working class so that they may be trained to take over and operate the instruments of production and distribution, in other words, inaugurate the Socialist Republic.

The Socialist Labor Party challenges the Socialist Party to meet it in public debate and disprove the above contentions, the Socialist Labor Party being ready to maintain their correctness.

To put the matter concretely, we challenge you to uphold your position by taking in public debate the negative of the following thesis:

"Resolved, that Neutrality is untenable and unpermissible to a party of Socialism; and, like all untenable and unpermissible theories, its advocacy leads inevitably to corruption, and tends to the adjourning of the day of Labor's emancipation."

The General Committee of the Socialist Labor Party will elect a committee of five to meet a like committee of your local to arrange details of the public debate to which you are hereby challenged.

By order of the General Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

2-6 New Reade St., City.

This communication, bearing the date of December 17th, 1906, was sent registered and has reached its destination. Thus far we have not received a single word in reply. We have, however, learned through the Volkzeitung of the 24th of December, that the communication came up before the General Committee at its meeting of the 22nd; that a motion was made to refer it to the City Executive Committee; that the privileged motion of laying the communication on the table was then made and carried by a vote of 29 to 14, thus shutting off all discussion of the matter, and disallowing to even give it recognition.

Of all the actions of which the representatives of the local S. P. organization are guilty, this last takes the lead. What more foolish than to imagine,

two best books dealing with the Standard Oil Co., are Henry D. Lloyd's "Wealth vs. Commonwealth," and Miss Ida Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company." The last named is the better; bringing the subject up-to-date. Both books can be obtained through the Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

SUBSCRIBER, CINCINNATI, O.—The National Civic Federation was organized in New York City in November, 1901. Ralph M. Easley, formerly secretary, now Chairman of the executive committee of the federation, is generally credited with being its organizer and mainspring. According to "The National Civic Federation Review" for March and April, recently come to hand, the present officers are "President, August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., N. Y. Vice-presidents, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; N. J. Bachelder, President of the National Grange, Concord, N. H.; Ellison A. Smyth, President of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Greenville, S. C.; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California; Treasurer, Isaac N. Sellman, of J. & W. Sellman & Co., New York. Chairmen of Trade Agreement Department, John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and Francis L. Robbins, President of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, Pittsburgh. Chairman of Public Ownership Department, Melville E. Ingalls, of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company.

Chairman of the Conciliation Department, Seth Low, Ex-Mayor of New York. Chairman of the Industrial Economics Department, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Columbia University. Chairman of the Welfare Department, Charles A. Moore, of Manning, Maxwell and Moore. Chairman of the Taxation Department, E. R. A. Sellman, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University. Chairman of the Executive Council, Ralph M. Easley. Secretary, Samuel B. Donnelly, New York." The Sellmans are well-known bankers; Donnelly is prominent in local typographical pure and simple union circles.

G. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; J. G., CATSKILL, N. Y.; A. J. F., NEW YORK CITY; C. S., OKLAHOMA, OKLA.; F. H. C., AUBURN, WASH.; C. H. C., NEW YORK CITY; P. S., YORK CITY; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.—Matter received.

that by refusing recognition to the S. L. P., they are safe in keeping on their course of insinuating the working class! What more odious than this repressive treatment of a political party of the working class asking for discussion! We could not reach you members and voters of the Socialist Party through your organization, we shall therefore try to reach you individually. We challenge your intelligence, you workingmen, in belonging to an organization that allows "Professional Leaguers" to run its campaign and traffic with its votes. We challenge your intelligence, you workingmen, in belonging to an organization that acts as the mainstay of the civic-federationalized American Federation of Labor. We challenge your intelligence, you workingmen, in belonging to an organization whose elected office holders in Wisconsin first introduce a resolution in the Legislature of that State, memorializing Congress to keep the Japanese out, admirably testifying thereby to their conception of, and faith in, the basic principle of Socialism—international solidarity of the working class—and then follow this up by another resolution memorializing Congress again, to give aid in the organization of international peace conferences, thus proving their consistency, profundity and class consciousness. We challenge your intelligence, you workingmen, in belonging to an organization whose elected office holders (saloon-keeper Buech of Milwaukee) introduce bills making the passing of a worthless check a penal offense, admirably setting off how clear he and his constituents are on what constitutes working class political activity. We furthermore challenge your fealty to your class in thus frittering your time away, and from you we hope to get some reply in one manner or another.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

General Committee, Section New York County, S. L. P.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
 Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6  
 New Road Street, New York.  
 S. L. P. OF CANADA.  
 National Secretary, Theo. Maxwell, 7th  
 Dundas street, London Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**  
 2-6 New Road street, New York City  
 (The Party's literary agency.)  
 Notice—For technical reasons to party  
 announcements can go in that are not  
 in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Virginia met on March  
 17, at 3 P. M. at 923 E. Main St. Rich-  
 mond Va., J. E. Madison in chair, Pres-  
 ent, Mierch, Hollins, McCullveh, Madison  
 and State Secretary Muller. Absent, Geo.  
 Emethil. Minutes of previous meeting  
 read and approved.

Communications:—From J. E. Schmiak  
 Organizer of Section Roanoke, enclos-  
 ing addresses of members of Section.  
 From Edward Schade, Organizer Section  
 Newport News, enclosing \$6.00 for fifty  
 due stamps and an interesting report of  
 the political and industrial conditions of  
 Newport News and vicinity. From Frank  
 Bohn, Natl. Secy. enclosing minutes of  
 the Jan. Meeting of the N. E. C. ballots  
 for the vote on resolutions submitted by  
 the N. E. C.; a request for a detailed  
 report on the labor movement in the  
 State, and the decision of the Sub-Com-  
 mittee of the N. E. C. that their previous  
 ruling on Art. II Sec. 14, "No that mem-  
 bers not over three months in arrears  
 are members in good standing" applies  
 also to the half-yearly reports of the  
 Sections.

The State Secy. explained to the meet-  
 ing that this ruling renders the estimate  
 of the amount of stamps Sections should  
 have bought, well nigh impossible, and  
 therefore renders also the half-yearly  
 reports as financial ones, almost useless.  
 He asked to be instructed to notify Sec-  
 tions in conformity with said ruling,  
 that in order to have all their reports  
 uniform to report in their half-yearly  
 statements members not over three  
 months in arrears as members in good  
 standing and only members suspended  
 for non-payments of dues as members  
 in arrears; and that consequently in  
 future any section would be considered  
 in good standing even if according to  
 stamps bought its whole membership  
 should be in arrears, so long as a major-  
 ity of such membership is not over three  
 months in arrears. Request for instruc-  
 tions agreed to. The State Secy. reports  
 that the appeal of Section Norfolk Co.  
 from its suspension by the S. E. C. and  
 copies of the case for the S. E. C. have  
 been sent to the Sections for a general  
 vote returnable April 30, 1937.

Financial Report for February: Re-  
 cepts for the month, \$4.80; Disburse-  
 ments for month, \$10.00; Cash on hand  
 \$31.51. Report received.  
 Meeting adjourned.  
 Thomas A. Hollins, Recording Secy.

## PENNA. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pa. met on March 24, at  
 2209 Sarah st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Weber  
 in chair. Present, Gray, Clever, Kephart,  
 Weber, Ruppel, Clark, McConnell, Markley,  
 and Thomas. Absent, Herrington, Male,  
 Drummond, and Layton. Minutes of  
 previous meeting read and adopted.

Communications: from National Sec-  
 retary Frank Bohn, enclosing ballots  
 for the vote on the resolutions sub-  
 mitted by the N. E. C.; also minutes of  
 last N. E. C. meeting; J. W. McAlarney  
 and T. Weidling enclosing their vote  
 on the N. E. C. resolutions, and matters  
 pertaining to party affairs; W. E. Traut-  
 man, enclosing receipt of \$3 for litera-  
 ture bought by the S. E. C.; J. Erwin  
 of Phila. enclosing \$2 collected on state  
 agitation list No. 12, also matter per-  
 taining to party affairs. C. Tittinger,  
 enclosing \$5 in state agitation from  
 Section Allentown; S. Hinkel, en-  
 closing matter pertaining to party af-  
 fairs. Received, filed and acted upon  
 under their proper head.

The ballots received from our  
 National Secretary for a referendum  
 vote on the resolutions submitted by  
 the N. E. C. were ordered to be re-  
 turned. Our reasons for taking such  
 action are that the propositions to take  
 non-English speaking race federations  
 into the national organization directly,  
 ignoring the state, are clearly illegal  
 and a direct violation of the party's con-  
 stitution, 6 for, 3 against.

A motion that a committee of three  
 be appointed to write an explanation,  
 stating our reasons for returning the  
 ballots for a referendum vote on the  
 language federations propositions sub-  
 mitted by the N. E. C. was lost, 3 for,  
 5 against.

The S. E. C. also endorsed the action  
 of Section Allegheny Co. in returning  
 the ballots for a vote on the language  
 federations propositions.

Comrades Markley and McConnell re-  
 ported having journeyed to Monaca, Pa.,  
 and held a very successful meeting, sold  
 literature and secured several subscrip-  
 tions to our official organs. The expense

of the Monaca meeting was ordered  
 paid.

A warrant for \$3.46 expense for month  
 of February, 1937, was drawn.  
 Financial report: Receipts, Section  
 Allentown, donation agitation, \$5; J.  
 Erwin, state state agitation list No. 12,  
 \$2; total receipts \$7. Expense, Bought  
 500 weekly People, \$2.50; express charge  
 on leaflets, \$0.32; agitation meeting,  
 \$2.65; postage, \$0.58; total expense  
 \$6.05; balance, 0.93; previous balance,  
 \$33.90; cash on hand, \$34.01.  
 Meeting adjourned.

## CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., London,  
 March 10, 1937. Weltzel in chair.  
 Emery and Weber absent. Minutes of  
 meetings January 27 and February 24  
 adopted as read.

Communications: From Vancouver,  
 sending list of officers; received and  
 filed. From R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C.,  
 acknowledging stamps received and ask-  
 ing whether De Leon was going to speak  
 in London. This Section Vancouver have  
 arranged a date. Same received and  
 filed. From Emil Knoll, of Revelstoke,  
 B.C., saying that owing to conditions  
 he could not at present become a mem-  
 ber, but in spring would apply for mem-  
 bership. Received and filed.

National Secretary reported having  
 written to the Karl Marx Club of Lon-  
 don, and R. E. Burns of Hamilton but  
 not to the Independent Labor Con-  
 vention; therefore a committee was ap-  
 pointed to draft a letter, same to show  
 the fallacy of forming an independent  
 Labor Party as by so doing they divide  
 the working class as there is at present  
 a political party of the Working Class  
 in the field, namely, the Socialist Labor  
 Party; and to send letter to Jan. Reid  
 of Toronto to have him present same at  
 the convention. An amendment was  
 made that the N. E. C. send a delegate  
 to same, which was lost; 2 for, 2 against,  
 chairman deciding against amendment.  
 Lost. The motion was put; two for, two  
 against; chairman decided for motion.  
 Motion carried.

On enquiring as to what rent the N.  
 E. C. owed to the old quarters, Hasel-  
 grove said owing to circumstances he  
 would not charge the N. E. C. for the  
 last year.

Motion passed to pay March rent \$1.00  
 for the new headquarters in the People's  
 Building, 428 Richmond st.

W. D. Forbes, Rec. Secy.

## THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.  
 April 2-7.  
 Portland, Ore., April 8-10.  
 Tacoma, Wash., April 11.  
 Seattle, Wash., April 12-14.  
 Vancouver, B. C., April 15-16.  
 Spokane, Wash., April 17.  
 Pasco, Wash., April 18-19.  
 Butte, Montana, April 20-24.  
 Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 26.  
 St. Paul, Minn., April 27.  
 Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.

## PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

L. Lewis, Pittsburgh, Kansas	\$ .40
J. Wardrop, Shields, B. C.	2.50
J. Strahman, Morgan Hill, Cal.	.50
F. Ahlberg, Moline, Ill.	1.00
Section London, Ont., Can.	3.00
Wm. Teichlauf, Brooklyn N. Y.	16.00
A. Clayman, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
Wm. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.	1.00
F. Boshamer, Moorhead, Minn.	2.00
O'Sullivan, Boston, Mass.	1.50
Wm. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.	1.00
Sympathizer	.50
Wm. McCormick, Rogers, Cal.	1.00
Lily G. Aitken, Edinburgh, Scot.	1.42
<b>\$ 28.82</b>	
Previously acknowledged	\$432.73
<b>\$461.55</b>	

## LOUISVILLE READERS, ATTENTION!

At next regular meeting of the Social-  
 ist Labor Party of Louisville important  
 matters are to be considered and acted  
 on; and every reader of the Weekly  
 People will be on hand early—if not  
 dead. Many party sympathizers will  
 be in attendance to get a line on "how  
 we do it." How to utilize the lessons  
 of the strike; to outline plan of cam-  
 paign for the coming summer; to con-  
 sider the situation of the iron-workers;  
 how to go after the street, sewer and  
 track-workers to the best advantage;  
 to consider Sunday home work in I. W. W.  
 and E. L. P. propaganda; and how to  
 help save the necks of our imprisoned  
 brothers of the West—are some of the  
 matters demanding our earnest attention.

Every active revolutionist in the  
 party or among the party's friends in the  
 city will be on hand promptly, and will  
 endeavor hard to bring with him a sub-  
 scription for the Weekly People or the  
 Industrial Union Bulletin.

The meeting will be called to order  
 at 8 o'clock sharp, SATURDAY night,  
 April 10th, at 190 West Jefferson st., in  
 Germania Hall.

Joe H. Arnold.

Watch the label on your paper. If  
 it tells you when your subscription ex-  
 pires. First number indicates the month,  
 second, the day, third the year.

## MOVEMENT IS GROWING

## PARTY PRESS EXERTS GREAT INFLUENCE ON IT—ORGANIZED EFFORT REQUIRED TO MAKE INFLUENCE GREATER.

For the week ending March 30th, we  
 received 151 subs to the Weekly People,  
 and 31 mail subs to the Daily People, a  
 total of 182. This is a poor showing.  
 We know of no other Socialist paper  
 that can exert such a permanent influ-  
 ence for the welfare of the movement as  
 The People, and yet it receives but one  
 quarter of the number of subscriptions  
 per week that it should. As we view it,  
 'tis due to a lack of organized effort that  
 the subs do not increase. Where the  
 S. L. P. has a Section, surely, there, we  
 should expect to find some increase in  
 the Weekly People list, and yet, despite  
 the pushing that we may do, many Sec-  
 tions barely hold their own on the list.

None will deny that the movement  
 grows in proportion as we carry on agi-  
 tation, and agitation to-day is best done  
 by the printed page. The opportunity is  
 unlimited but willing workers are need-  
 ed. The responsibility of each of us to  
 the movement cannot be shifted. Let us  
 show that we recognize this responsibil-  
 ity by doing our utmost to spread the  
 glad tidings of working class emancipa-  
 tion. Never before have a band of men  
 had such a glorious mission to perform.

The roll of honor, those sending five  
 or more, for the week, is: W. W. Evans,  
 Salt Lake, Utah, 22; Chas. Hawkins,  
 New Bedford, Mass., 13; R. Baker, Van-  
 couver, B. C., 7; P. J. Dwyer, Butte,  
 Mont., 6; J. Broehl, Glens Falls, N. Y.,  
 5; J. Breuer, Hartford, Conn., 5.  
 Prepaid cards sold: Tacoma, Wash.,  
 \$10.00; San Francisco, \$5.00.

Let us strive to double this record  
 next week. By many doing a little the  
 aggregate will be big; but all should  
 contribute their best efforts to the Cause  
 that is more than an ideal.

## Labor News Notes.

That some of the Sections are up and  
 doing is reflected in Labor News orders  
 the past week. Oakland, Cal., \$39.24;  
 Los Angeles, Cal., \$2.48; Seattle, Wash.,  
 \$7.80; Providence, R. I., \$7.00; Port-  
 land, Ore., \$5.00; Vancouver, B. C.,  
 \$4.25; Detroit, Mich., \$4.00; Butte,  
 Mont., \$3.33; Bridgeport, Conn., \$1.75;  
 Atchison, Kans., \$1.25; So. Norwalk,  
 Conn., \$1.10; Mt. Vernon, O., \$1.00.  
 In addition there were a number of or-  
 ders for amounts less than one dollar.

At the Daily People Festival, March  
 17th, Labor News sales were \$18.56.  
 Comrades everywhere should take ad-  
 vantage of every opportunity such as  
 meetings, etc., to sell literature.  
 A New Castle, Pa., reader writes us  
 that Labor News literature is the best  
 for the workers that he has yet seen.  
 He says it helps the workers to find  
 themselves, or in other words, it gives  
 them a point to start from. This is the  
 opinion of a workman. A college  
 instructor, who was in recently to pur-  
 chase books and pamphlets, remarked  
 that Labor News productions are clear  
 and explicit. The fact is S. L. P. litera-  
 ture furnishes the best instruction on  
 the principles and tactics of the Socialist  
 Movement. Push the propaganda.

## THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

## BRITISH S. L. P. ALSO NEEDS MOVING FUND—RELATIONS WITH TRADES UNIONS PRIME SUBJECT AT BELGIAN LABOR PARTY CONVENTION.

## ENGLAND.

The British Socialist Labor Party has  
 now its own moving problem to contend  
 with, having been ordered to vacate the  
 premises now occupied by its printing  
 plant, by the 28th of May. A call for  
 5,000 new subscribers for their official  
 organ, "The Socialist," has been sent  
 out, to help raise the moving fund. They  
 have a record over there on the books,  
 of one member who sold 100 copies of  
 "The Socialist" in one month. With  
 many members of that sort, the moving  
 fund should move fully as well as that  
 of the S. L. P. of America.

The advocates of Industrial Unionism  
 are doing good work. At a meeting held  
 in Edinburgh in February, a branch was  
 formed with thirty members. The in-  
 dustrial propaganda is steadily forcing  
 its way to the front. This Edinburgh  
 branch makes the eleventh to be organ-  
 ized. The London branch is in especial-  
 ly flourishing condition.

A remarkably heavy crop of stories of  
 working class misery are now going the  
 rounds of the press. At Arlson, for in-  
 stance, one of the rules of the "Charity  
 Board" is that "no widows or families  
 of men in prison are entitled to any re-  
 lief from this Board!"

At London, in the distribution of food  
 in a bread-line, one starving man who  
 had been forgotten made a gesture of  
 impatience, which happened to send the  
 hat of the distributor off his head. The  
 "miscreant" was given two months in  
 prison at hard labor.

At Bethnal Green, a poor woman  
 whose husband had been unemployed for  
 six months, supported herself, her

husband, and three children for all that  
 time, and finally died of starvation.

In London, the manager of a little  
 shop was forced to work 90 hours a  
 week for \$4. He died of overwork.

And finally the news comes that the  
 men shipped on the cattle boats between  
 New York and Hamburg are engaged to  
 work four hours a day, and are made to  
 do eighteen. They are allowed bread  
 and hot water for breakfast, unsalted  
 potatoes at noon, and bread and hot  
 water again for supper.

## BELGIUM.

The convention of the Belgian Labor  
 Party will be held on March 31 and  
 April 1. The annual report, already  
 published discusses at length the means  
 to be taken to carry on an active cam-  
 paign for the securing of universal suf-  
 frage.

But what principally is to be taken up  
 at the convention, is the momentous  
 question of reciprocal relations between  
 the economic and the political organiza-  
 tions. One union, for instance, wants  
 to have repealed section 4 of the ar-  
 ticles of agreement, which reads: "The  
 trades unions, in order to be eligible  
 to membership in the Party, must be  
 affiliated with their national organiza-  
 tions if any exist, or join them im-  
 mediately they are formed."

## SWITZERLAND.

The Party members of Zurich are  
 planning to build a People's Palace,  
 similar to the one at Brussels, in which  
 the International Socialist Bureau has  
 its headquarters. They have so far ac-  
 quired the land, and about half the  
 building expenses.

## SOCIALIST WOMEN

## Extend Their Organization—Organize First Branch at Good Meeting.

On Saturday, March 30th, at 6 p. m.,  
 a very enthusiastic and interesting meet-  
 ing, resulting in the organization of a  
 Jewish and Russian speaking branch of  
 the Socialist Women of Greater New  
 York, took place at the residence of  
 Mrs. Tilly Sirris, 75-79 E. 111th st.

The meeting was interesting in that  
 it developed the reason why women must  
 organize. Many questions were asked  
 regarding the necessity of women organ-  
 izing independently of men. When the  
 specialization of women's occupations,  
 the millions of unorganized and reac-  
 tionary women were pointed out, it be-  
 came plain to those present that woman  
 must take up the work of organizing  
 and educating her own sex, as a pre-  
 liminary to bringing them in contact  
 with the socialist and labor movement  
 of this country.

It was decided to insert a call on the  
 Jewish and Russian speaking women to  
 join us in the work of emancipating  
 our class, in all the Jewish newspapers.  
 The following officers were elected:  
 recording secretary, Miss Ruth Brown;

treasurer, Miss Bertha Simpkins; fi-  
 nancial secretary, Miss Fannie Gallin-  
 son. Once a month the branch and the  
 parent body will hold a general meeting.  
 The new branch of the Socialist  
 Women of Greater New York will meet  
 at the home of Miss Bertha Simpkins,  
 318 Cherry st., every Friday evening, at  
 8 o'clock, care of Tiktinski. All women  
 comrades and sympathizers are requested  
 to lend their aid in carrying on our  
 work.

## Recording Secretary.

## MOYER-HAYWOOD DEFENSE FUND

J. Raymond, Seattle, Wash.	\$ .20
L. Herman, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
W. Mohr, Erie, Pa.	.50
T. Steigerwald, Salinas, Cal.	2.50
W. Cathey, Fulton, Ky.	1.50
T. Landee, Eureka, Cal.	3.50
<b>\$12.20</b>	
Liz \$396, per J. Walsh, city	4.75
Collected from Workmen in Chorney's Shoe shop, Bklyn, per Skrabel	10.20
<b>\$ 41.40</b>	
Previously acknowledged	\$21.84
<b>\$63.24</b>	

## IN TONOPAH.

(Continued from page one.)

mitted his logical argument to the cru-  
 elty of analytical reason, in a manner  
 which caused the A. F. of L. fakirs pre-  
 sent to squirm in their stolen boots, and  
 caused the scales of ignorance, blind pre-  
 judice, and idiotic superstition of the  
 craft aristocracy of labor, to fall from  
 the eyes of the unsophisticated wage  
 slaves.

As the applause became more and  
 more enthusiastic, De Leon characteris-  
 tically requested the audience to with-  
 hold their applause until he finished. His  
 argument was so profound and yet so  
 simple that the most unenlightened was  
 enabled to grasp the truth, and each one  
 present was filled with the spirit of  
 enthusiasm, except the reactionists, who  
 were struck with consternation. As the  
 audience left the hall after the adjourn-  
 ment they were heard repeating the slogan  
 to one another that the LABORING  
 CLASS AND THE EMPLOYING CLASS  
 HAVE NOTHING IN COMMON!!

After the applause to the echo at the  
 conclusion of De Leon's speech, a large  
 number left the hall, the audiences here,  
 not as yet being trained to remain and  
 ask questions. A large number, however,  
 remained. The old question of who pays  
 the taxes was asked, and the answer af-  
 firmed. This has been the main topic of  
 debate among the reactionaries and "Ap-  
 peal to Treason" Socialists (1) ever  
 since.

There were over 300 present, at the  
 meeting. A small collection of \$16 was  
 taken up. De Leon's meeting has had  
 the invaluable effect of bringing into line  
 the reactionary and DeLeonophobe ele-  
 ment. The John M. O'Neillites now  
 realize how they have been duped and  
 are shouting for De Leon and the I. W.  
 W. with a vim that will relegate the  
 fakirs to the lumber room of the past,  
 to be lost in merited oblivion.

HERBERT SHAW.

## THE GOLDFIELD SITUATION.

(Continued from page one.)

town workers. The tools disclaimed  
 any intention of aiming at a divorce  
 between the membership, but wished  
 only to meet alone by reason of so  
 befuddling an issue. The referendum  
 vote was ordered and the proposition  
 to hold separate meetings carried by  
 about three hundred majority. The  
 result was immediately hailed by the  
 Mine Owners and Citizens' Alliance pa-  
 pers as the first step toward ripping  
 up the W. F. of M. and the I. W. W.  
 This was on March 21st. They think  
 that they have a majority in the mem-  
 bership of mine workers alone who will  
 not see the real issue and vote to go  
 back to work and assist in forcing the  
 town workers out of their own organiza-  
 tion and into the bosses' organiza-  
 tion, the A. F. of L. Whether they will  
 succeed or not remains for the near fu-  
 ture to reveal.

## The Killing of Silva.

On the second day of the lockout a  
 restaurant keeper, John or Tony Silva  
 by name, refused to pay a waitress  
 who quit. The delegate of the Union  
 took up the matter and failing to se-  
 cure a settlement called out the rest  
 of the help. The M. O. Citizens' Alli-  
 ance and the Carpenters' Union there-  
 upon urged Silva to "stand pat and  
 they would patronize him;" "don't let  
 them run your business." Silva there-  
 upon sent to Tonopah and secured  
 some non-union help and attempted to  
 run the restaurant. The W. F. of M.  
 placed a picket in front and his patron-  
 age became almost nothing. In the  
 evening the delegate of the W. F. of  
 M., M. K. Preston, relieved the picket  
 for the rest of the time the place would  
 be open. Upon his accosting two per-  
 sons, who were about to go in for sup-  
 per, and they going elsewhere, Silva  
 who observed all through the window,  
 rushed into the kitchen, grabbed up a  
 gun, rushed to the door, pushed the  
 gun into Preston's face and threatened  
 to shoot him. Preston was compelled  
 to defend himself, and luckily for him,  
 had a gun, shot in defense and killed  
 Silva. This is what they try to make  
 out as "a cold blooded murder."

Preston surrendered himself next  
 morning. The Citizens' Alliance and  
 Mine Owners immediately sought to  
 use this as a pretext to remove all  
 the men who were not agreeable to  
 them from the camp. A notorious band-  
 it and convicted assassin named Jack  
 Davis ("Diamondfield Jack"), gathered  
 about him some seven others who  
 would do his bidding. He pretended  
 to have warrants against ten or fifteen  
 of the most active members, charging  
 "conspiracy to commit murder." They,  
 without warrant to law, went to the  
 house of Jos. Smith, delegate-elect for  
 the town of the W. F. of M. and drag-  
 ged him out of bed at 12 o'clock at  
 night; refused him permission to dress,  
 and placed him in the city jail. By  
 this time their plans had become  
 known to us who were on the list, also  
 myself and two others. We got to-  
 gether and awaited their attempt on

us. But they never came as they only  
 cared to tackle unarmed and unsus-  
 pecting victims.

Diamondfield Jack with those with  
 him next attempted to start a lynch-  
 ing bee, with Preston and Smith as  
 first victims. We placed a guard of  
 our own on the jail and blocked this  
 plan. Their aim was to arrest all  
 those of us who are active in our ranks  
 on trumped-up charges, and then,  
 when we were helpless to defend our-  
 selves, through connivance of the town  
 authorities take us all out and lynch us.  
 We are on to their game, however, and  
 they will find that they cannot dupli-  
 cate Cripple Creek, Telluride and  
 Idaho Springs with us as victims.

The question is the struggle of the  
 classes. On one side stand the organ-  
 izations of the master allied with his  
 henchmen, the A. F. of L. On the  
 other, a labor organization and its  
 members schooled in the school of ex-  
 perience who propose to fight to the  
 finish the attack of the master, how-  
 ever he may attempt to disguise it.

VINCENT ST. JOHN.

Goldfield, Nev., March 24.

## MINERS STAND FIRM.

Goldfield, Nev., March 27.—The min-  
 ers in this camp last night at a mass  
 meeting arranged to appoint a committee  
 to confer with the mine owners. The  
 decision of the meeting was that the  
 relations with the Industrial Workers  
 of the World would not be dissolved.  
 This is a serve blow to the mine owners,  
 who hoped to drive the Industrial Work-  
 ers out of the region.

## ST. JOHN INDICTED?

## Rumor of Mine Owners' Latest Desperate Move Against Inevitable I. W. W. Organizer.

Goldfield, Nev., April 1.—Preston and  
 Smith, who were arrested for the killing  
 in self defense, of Tony Silva, the res-  
 taurant keeper, whose place was boy-  
 cotted, have been indicted by the grand  
 jury. The jury, it is reported returned  
 four secret indictments said to be  
 against Vincent St. John, Daniel Roud-  
 bush, secretary of the Industrial Work-  
 ers of the World, and one other in con-  
 nection with the killing of Silva. St. John,  
 Roudbush and Willis are being shadowed  
 constantly, and their arrest is expected  
 by the Mine Owners at any time. A  
 "confession" yarn plays the usual role  
 in the case, a confession being said to  
 have been made by a "stool pigeon."

A mass meeting of miners in the Gold-  
 field district Saturday night was ad-  
 dressed by Robert L. Toplitz, a South  
 African mining operator imported by  
 the Business Men's Association to help  
 them carry the day. He harangued  
 the men for an hour, urging them to or-  
 ganize an independent union and later  
 make application for a charter in the  
 Western Federation of Miners.  
 The miners, however, were on to his  
 game, and derisively refused to sign the  
 resolution he presented. Another meet-  
 ing is called for to-night, and still an-  
 other Tuesday night, at which he will  
 again try to spoli the miners' organiza-  
 tion. The chances for his success are  
 almost none.

## INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL BALL.

## Voted a Huge Success by All Present—Large Financial Returns Announced by Treasurer.

True to all predictions, the first  
 grand annual ball of the New York  
 Industrial Council, held last Saturday  
 night at Progress Assembly Rooms, 28-  
 30 Avenue A, turned out a most grati-  
 fying success. Full figures are not yet  
 available, but it is sure that the finan-  
 cial receipts were large enough to fi-<